EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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MARCH, 1933

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 10 | MARCH, 1933 | NUMBER 3

Theodore Roosevelt at a Royal "Wake"

From "Our Times", Volume 4, by Mark Sullivan. Reproduced by special permission of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York and London.

THE history of "Our Times", by Mark Sullivan, who is perhaps the best known newspaper staff correspondent of the day, includes a marvelous cross-section of the history of the United States, commencing with the year 1900. Mr. Sullivan, in his four volumes, (with more to follow), leads not only America's greatest characters, but many of those living in the Old World, across life's stage in a way that is distinctly Sullivanesque, informative, revealing, and inimitable.

When King Edward VII of England died in 1910, Theodore Roosevelt, having completed his great African hunt, made his way into Europe, where every possible honor was shown him, the crowned heads of Europe competing for the honor of entertaining him, Kaiser Wilhelm, Emperor of Germany, as a great honor, inviting Colonel Roosevelt to review the German Army. We quote from Mr. Sullivan:

> "The Kaiser had photographs made of the scene, upon the backs of which he wrote. in his own hand, inscriptions designed to convey a Hohenzollern humor: 'The Colonel of the Rough Riders lecturing the Chief of the German Army,' and 'Kaiser and Rough Rider review Germany Army—old peace bore Carnegie go way back and sit down.' 'When we shake hands we shake the world.' Roosevelt had the photographs mounted with glass on both sides, so as to reveal both photograph and the Kaiserliche inscription—to show them to visitors at Sagamore Hill was one of the pleasures of Roosevelt's closing years."

The Old World's great universities, including Christiania, Berlin, Cambridge and Oxford, conferred upon the great American honorary degrees and he was made a Freeman of the city of London.

With the death of King Edward, President Taft asked the ex-President to serve as special ambassador of the United States to the funeral. Out of the pageantry, pomp and human nature displayed at the ceremonial, Colonel Roosevelt evolved two stories which he told and retold to his many friends almost up to the day of his death. Mr. Sullivan states:

> "The tales had the comedy inherent in juxtaposition of an American citizen with kings; in the exalted posturings of royalty at a moment when royalty is exceptionally and very solemnly royal, as seen through the eyes of a plain, humorous, and rough-and-ready man to whom one king looks much like another, and all look not greatly different from anybody else."

Here are the stories:

"A special train made up at Vienna to carry mourners from southeastern Europe to the funeral at Windsor included the private cars of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria (the same who was later assassinated at Sarajevo) and the Czar of Bulgaria, the latter called by Roosevelt, in terms of American baseball, 'one of those "bush league" Czars from the Balkans.' Before the train could start, a delicate question of relative rank had to be settled, involving the order of the two private cars on the train. The essential question, whether an archduke and heir to the throne of a major empire, Austria, should precede or follow the incumbent czar of a minor country, was intensified by the fact that the Czar was a comparative newcomer in the fraternity, having attained his czarship in part by a process which, as the more securely seated dynasties looked upon it, would have been described in American slang as 'crashing the gate.' In truth, the tyro's czarship was self-assumed and

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very recent; it was less than two years before (October 5, 1908) that he had declared his country independent, and himself a czar. These dynastic reasons for disdain for the parvenu czar were intensified by certain qualities of the tyro's personality. The interloper was, measured not only as czar but as man, deficient in those qualities of personal majesty which established members of the fraternity have a right to expect in a candidate for full standing; the Czar, even to Roosevelt's easy-going American standards, seemed lacking in impressiveness—Roosevelt called him a 'twittering wagtail.' In the controversy over precedence on the funeral train, the mutual distaste of the respective principals was emphasized by the even greater mutual hostility of their respective retinues, expressing itself in a quantity of angry vociferation, belligerent gesturing, which, to an American point of view, was, as a prelude to a funeral, either unseemly or comic or both.

"After some hours of argument, which seriously delayed the start of the train, the dispute was won by the Archduke, whose reward in prestige was that his car should be next the engine, hence closest to the cinders and noise, the order being, first the Archduke's car, second the Czar's, the third a dining-car.

"By the time the train could get under way, since angry pride and heated argument are exhausting experiences, hunger added itself to the other emotions. The Archduke sent a functionary from his suite to ask a functionary of corresponding rank in the other's suite to ask the Czar if the Archduke could pass through the Czar's car on a trip which the Archduke earnestly craved to take to the dining-car. The request led, with the Czar and his retainers, to a discussion of the international questions involved and the precedents bearing upon them. The conclusion was that since the Czar's car was, constructively, Bulgarian territory, it would be inexpedient to give the Austrian Archduke a vise to pass through it until the matter could be referred to legal and diplomatic advisers of the Czar's government, who, unhappily, were some hundreds of miles away at their posts in the Bulgarian capital. The consequence of the decision was that the Archduke, by this time very hungry indeed, was obliged to wait until the train came to one of its scheduled stops, when he, followed by his stiffly uniformed suite, strode austerely round the Czar's car, ate his belated dinner, and then waited again until the next stop of the train should give him opportunity to get back to his own car without crossing titular Bulgarian territory.

"Probably the inconvenience the Archduke endured weighed little in his mind compared with his successful defense of the prerogatives appertaining to the ancient dynasty of Austria; and undoubtedly his satisfaction was disturbed by no premonition of the assassin's bullet that was destined shortly to make these prerogatives of little worth to him, or of the ensuing war that was to end the dynasty itself.

"The night preceding the funeral, the new British king, George V, gave a dinner to the special ambassadors and other official mourners, some seventy in all, including most of the czars, emperors, kings, and lesser royalties of Europe and Asia. The event, to Roosevelt's American standards, seemed a little festive, considering the occasion that had brought the guests together. To another American present, Henry White, the affair resolved itself into one central lion, the ex-President of the United States, with another central figure, the German Kaiser, making himself a kind of master of ceremonies, in a scene which consisted of the Kaiser leading one king after another up to Roosevelt, introducing his royal friend, and saying to Roosevelt, 'Now tell him that story about Ben Daniels.'*

"One among the guests did not share the spirit of humor or gayety. Pichon, Special Ambassador from France, was as serious as the most meticulous sense of obituary propriety could call for, though for a reason special to himself. Pichon was, indeed, glowering. He with Roosevelt were the representatives of republics, and were therefore the two wearing plain black clothes, in a gathering which contained such a quantity of gold and purple as could only be assembled at a first-rank royal funeral or coronation. Pichon's and Roosevelt's conspicuous inconspicuousness of dress was self-imposed and therefore not to be complained of. Pichon had observed, however, that those having charge of the rites seemed disposed, to an uncalled-for degree, to put upon him and Roosevelt the same estimate of lowly rank that their own choice of raiment implied. Pichon had noticed that the two coachmen sent to bring himself and Roosevelt to the Castle had worn plain black livery, while the coachmen sent for other guests had worn red. Upon Pichon's mind dawned the suspicion that in the public funeral procession the following day, he and Roosevelt might be assigned places which would have the effect of demeanment upon them, and of not-to-be-borne humiliation to the republics they represented. With the purpose of bringing about an emergency Franco-American alliance in the interest of the relative dignity of republics

*Ben Daniels was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He had been marshal of Dodge City, Kansas, in the days when that town was probably the toughest abode of civilized man to be found on the American continent. In the course of the exercise of Daniels' rather lurid functions as peace-officer he had lost half an ear—"bitten off", he explained offhandedly to Roosevelt.

compared to monarchies, Pichon sought out Roosevelt. Roosevelt was instantly aware of the Frenchman's excitement—Pichon's hair, Roosevelt said, telling the story afterward, 'stood out like a head of lettuce.' The effecting of so improvised an entente was impeded by Pichon's inability to speak English, while Roosevelt's French was more daring than fluent. Roosevelt, grasping Pichon's concern as much from his excitement as from his words, was moved to assuagement, saying he felt sure everything would be all right, but that, in any event, 'we must not make a row at a funeral' —Roosevelt could not recall whether the French phrase for funeral is 'cortege funerale' or 'pompe funebre'.

"The next day Roosevelt and Pichon were assigned to the same carriage. Roosevelt was careful to put Pichon on the right, taking for himself the left. Roosevelt's achievement of a properly funereal spirit was made difficult by the necessity of repeatedly patting Pichon's knee. as the latter, sticking his head in and out the window, saw representatives of countries he deemed inferior to France, especially tiny Portugal, escorted to carriages ahead of that to which Roosevelt and Pichon had been assigned. When Pichon exclaimed, 'Ce Chinois!', and excitedly pointed to a gorgeously robed mandarin being led to the carriage just ahead, Roosevelt repeated very solemnly his admonition that whatever happens the primary obligation upon a participant in a funeral procession is not to make a row. The climax of Pichon's perturbment came when the master of ceremonies brought to the same carriage in which Pichon and Roosevelt sat, the representative of the Shah of Persia. Pichon's black look and scornful 'Ce Perse!' put upon Roosevelt the double anxiety of making the palpably scared Persian feel at ease and at the same time placating the Frenchman, which he partially accomplished by having the Persian sit on the small seat with his back to the head of the procession. 'Ce Perse', Roosevelt observed, telling the story later, was a 'deprecatory, inoffensive Levantine of Parisian education, about as unaggressive as a rabbit in a cage with two boa constrictors.'

"By the time the seventh Edward had been securely interred in Westminster Abbey, Roosevelt, what with the strain caused by the excitable suspicions of his republican colleague, and his disillusionment with the lightweighted triviality of most of the scions of monarchy present, entertained no zest ever again to participate in the ceremonials of a royal funeral. 'I felt,' he said, 'if I met another king I should bite him.'

"In that democratic mood Roosevelt set out to return to America from which he had been absent fifteen months."

Run of the Mine

The Late Wyoming Legislature

THE Wyoming Legislature, which convened January 10, and which carried over until noon Sunday, February 19, (the clock stopped at midnight February 18), passed a number of bills, many of which were constructive, others perhaps serving local situations. The Senate Republicans numbered 15, the Democrats 12, while the House Republicans numbered 20, the Democrats 42, the party represented by Governor Leslie A. Miller well in control in the House, while lacking control in the Senate, a situation which led to some rather unfortunate complications during the last few days the Legislature was in session.

Among the bills presented in the House was House Bill 72, an act "providing for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines." This old veteran seems to come up at each succeeding session of the Wyoming Legislature. It is best known as the "miners' qualification act", a law which was passed in the State of Illinois more than thirty years ago and which, more than any other one situation, has been responsible for the bitterness, strife and discord which has marked the relations between not only mine employers and employes within the state, but in addition, has created bitter factional differences within the Union. The utter futility of the law as a safety measure is well evidenced by the tragic disaster which occurred at Moweaqua, Illinois, on December 24 last, where 54 men lost their lives by an explosion of gas. Doubtless every man who died in the Moweaqua disaster was in possession of a qualification certificate, yet the conditions with respect to ventilation within this mine were perhaps the worst that ever preceded an explosion. The intelligent mine workers of the state should see that the legislators are not afflicted with the task of again laying this ghost when the Legislature next meets.

Four bills were introduced amending the mining laws, three of which passed without opposition, the amendments made directed toward the safer operation of small mines. The fourth bill, which received very little support, was written to provide that a man who had declared his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States and who is otherwise competent, should be allowed to serve as a Mine Foreman, Gas Watchman or Shot Firer. While we feel the action taken was somewhat narrow, still such was in keeping with the world-wide disposition to "Buy British", "Buy American",

"Buy in Wyoming", etc., which, in the last analysis, represents in a small way the hysteria now affecting all mankind. Artificial barriers should not be set up between well-meaning people.

Numerous bills were introduced leading to the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, but all such failed other than the one agreed to by the United Mine Workers, the American Federation of Labor, and the employers. Some disposition was shown to make use of the Workmen's Compensation Act as a vehicle to further certain private and corporate interests. We refer particularly to the attempt to use the law as a medium for shutting out contractors living without the state who might wish to bid on state highways, state buildings, or other similar construction work. Certain of the bills introduced were furthered by the so-called Citizens' League of Rock Springs, who merely represent a small minority of the men who are vitally interested in the Compensation Act.

Illinois has been suffering for some years from attempts at dual union control and the thinking workmen of Wyoming will continue to hesitate before accepting the pronouncements of rival organizations set up at the behest of a few individuals within the ranks of labor.

House Bill 172, gotten up to regulate trucking on public highways, while bitterly opposed by a minority within the House, passed that body successfully, failing to reach a final vote in the Senate. The trucking bill was lost as a result of the unfortunate political differences which arose within the Senate, primarily based upon opposition to certain consolidation plans supported by Governor Miller. Broadly speaking, while the legislators were keenly alive to the importance of economy in state, county and municipal government, it seems rather difficult for many men to forget partisan politics, even where the welfare of all is at stake.

With very few exceptions, the debates were conducted in a courteous, broad-minded manner, the supporters of certain measures accepting their defeat with a smile. Perhaps the finest spectacle presented during the legislative session was that of the wives and daughters of the legislators, who were privileged to occupy seats upon the floor of the Senate and House, many of these ladies busily engaged throughout the various sessions with their needle work, etc. Mr. Winston Churchill said in 1914, when the British fleet went out into the North Sea, that "with it, went the keeping of the world." We express our belief that in the fine mannered, wholesome womanhood of Wyoming, rests the keeping of the state.

The Referendum Again Fails

EARLY in January, the mine workers in the Des Moines, Iowa, coal field, met with the coal operators for the purpose of working out a revision of the wage scale. On January 20th last, after extended preliminary discussion, a reduction of $1.10 per day on day work, 23 cents per ton on tonnage rates, and a 25 per cent reduction in dead work and yardage, was established as a basis for discussion, and thereafter, a sub-committee of five mine workers and five operators was appointed to work out details.

On February 4, the joint scale committee accepted the report of the sub-committee which, in substance, called for the reductions before mentioned, the mine workers recommending that the matter be submitted to a referendum vote, this vote to be completed by February 15th and providing the new agreement was approved by the mine workers, same was to become effective February 16. The referendum vote, when tabulated on February 19, showed some 3,300 opposing the wage reduction, with 1,513 in favor of same.

We have no comment to make on the merits or demerits of the proposed scale, but from the fact that more than thirty per cent of the men favored same, it is not unreasonable to say that the failure of the mine workers' scale committee to complete the contract represented to say the least, a definite division of opinion which may cause serious controversy as well as ultimate damage to the Union.

There would seem to be no good reason why the mine workers' organization should not be able to elect officers authorized to complete any business transaction negotiated by them, the plan of bringing every situation back to a referendum vote merely representing a political make-shift and one under which no business organization could survive.

We can well imagine a coal operator approached by his workers, perhaps with adequate justification, for an increase in wages, being compelled to obtain a favorable vote from several hundred or several thousand customers before he could complete the wage contract. The referendum as a wage-making expedient has more than outlived its usefulness and should be definitely buried.

Production of Coal, Wyoming, 1931 and 1932, Compared

ANTICIPATING the printed copy of the annual report of the State Inspector of Coal Mines, Mr. Lyman Fearn, for the calendar year 1932, Mr. Fearn has made public the following abstract from the forthcoming report which we found both interesting and informative:

SUMMARY OF 1932 ANNUAL REPORT

State Inspector of Coal Mines

	1931	*1932*
Number of counties producing coal	16	16
Number of mines in operation reported	85	92
Number of men employed inside	3,838	3,474
Number of men employed outside	837	762
Total number of men employed	4,675	4,236
Tons of coal undercut by machine	3,595,715.77	3,315,267.65
Tons of pick mining and blasting from the solid	1,404,650.00	853,050.97
Total tons produced	5,000,365.77	4,168,418.62
Decrease in output (16.64%)	1,070,403.33	831,946.38
Number of mining machines	262	248
Number of coal loading devices	241	269
Average days in operation all mines	154.6	150.2
Average days in operation railroad mines		151.9
Number of fatal accidents	14	6
Number of non-fatal accidents	344	200
Tons of coal produced per fatal accident	357,168.00	694,735.00
Tons of coal produced per non-fatal accident	14,535.94	20,842.00
Number of employes per fatal accident	333.90	706
Number of employes per non-fatal accident	13.5	21.18
Ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 employes	2.99	1.41
Ratio of non-fatal accidents per 1,000 employes	73.58	47.21
Pounds of black powder used	419,409.00	356,402.00
Pounds of permissible and dynamite used	863,147.00	642,056.00
Tons of coal produced per pound of powder	3.37	4.16
Tons of coal produced by mechanical means	2,798,319.76	2,739,833.52
Percentage of coal mechanically loaded	55.96%	65.7 %

PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES—1931 AND 1932

County	*1931*	*1932*	*Increase*	*Decrease*
Sweetwater County	2,950,028.90	2,446,404.52		17.4 %
Lincoln County	611,533.70	453,080.21		25.9 %
Uinta County	13,083.15	11.781.55		10 %
Sublette County	200.00	156.00		12 %
Teton County	125.00	312.00	148 %	
Carbon County	452.134.44	422.164.45		6.6 %
Albany County	655.00	1.342.00	105 %	
Sheridan County	565.809.05	486.696.19		13.8 %
Big Horn County	1,140.50	1,913.50	67.7 %	
Fremont County	30,837.50	27,313.95		11.5 %
Hot Springs County	263,561.65	201,977.27		23.4 %
Johnson County	12,480.67	10,222.60		18.9 %
Campbell County	92,357.21	98,050.75	6.1 %	
Converse County	2,489.00	4,297.75	7.26%	
Park County	3,230.00	2,542.88		21.3 %
Crook County	700.00	163.00		76.7 %
	5,000,365.77	4,168,418.62		16.64%

It will be observed that the number of mines in operation increased from 85 to 92, the total number of men employed decreasing from 4,675 to 4,236.

The decrease in output, 831,946.38 tons, or 16.64 per cent, unfortunately followed a decrease in 1931 from 1930 of 1,070,403.33 tons, or 17.65 per cent.

The most encouraging feature of the report lies in the fact that the tons of coal produced per fatal accident increased from 357,168 in 1931 to 694,733 in 1932. In 1931, 55.96 per cent of all coal mined was loaded mechanically, the coal so loaded in 1932 65.7 per cent of the total.

Russia's Premium for Incentive

IN THE February number of The Employes Magazine, on Page 43, The Union Pacific Coal Company's plan for payment of premiums for mechanical loading was set forth. "The Colliery Guardian",

British mining publication, in its issue of February 3rd, makes reference to the methods employed by the Soviet Government to induce production. From this article, we quote as follows:

> "There are two very remarkable movements afoot in the U. S. S. R. instituted in order to maintain the efficiency of the rising generation and increase the national output. These are the 'Order of Lenin' movement and the 'udarni' scheme. The 'Order of Lenin' is granted to those who pass satisfactorily through a very rigorous triple test. This examination consists firstly of a proficiency test in athletics—in rowing, swimming, running, wrestling, boxing, putting the shot, etc.—of a given rather stiff standard. Secondly, an educational test in the three 'R's', modern Russian politics, world economics, etc., and finally in military training, i. e., a test in marksmanship, bayonet drill and route marching in full marching order and again in battle order over a given number of rough versts. * * * * * *
>
> "The 'udarni' or shock brigade movement is a scheme for honouring by decoration and promotion those who persistently maintain a greater output than that demanded under the speeding-up required by the Five Years Plan. Any person introducing a successful scheme of working or system of layout, etc., may also be thus decorated and promoted. There are as many as 65 per cent shock brigaders in some mines, many of whom are young women. There are, as far as I could gather, 25 per cent or thereabouts of women employed in and about Russian mines. The percentage is greater in surface industries and wages are equivalent to those of men. * * * * * *"

There may be merit in the Russian method; however. tests in rowing and swimming would be difficult to organize in Southern Wyoming.

The Business Situation

ALMOST every theory advanced by the present unfortunate economic situation when checked against the opinions of others, indicates conclusively that no known formula has yet been arrived at for the betterment of our present depressed business situation.

One of the largest banks of New York City, whose experts make a continuing study of economic conditions. does. however, in a recent report, advance certain facts that are at least interesing, as for example, "The general attitude is one of waiting for further developments."

During the last political campaign, the responsibility for the depression was thrust directly on the President and his party. Since the campaign closed in the decisive manner that it did, less has been said about party or individual responsibility, and if that position is maintained, such will reflect to the advantage of the incoming President, who should be given the unprejudiced support of every citizen, regardless of political affiliations. Even with such, the task confronting him seems, at this moment, well nigh insurmountable.

The economist referred to stresses "the burden of taxation as a barrier to cost reduction in all industry and agriculture," which the individual can do nothing to overcome except to the extent that his vote and personal influence may have some small effect.

The United States suffers continuously from a percentage of demagogic politicians, whose vociferations too often drown out the quieter voice of the thinking individual. When the history of the 1929 depression is eventually written, it will be found that business restoration came about in a perfectly natural way, just as a prolific season has always followed a period of famine, and as a period of health and material growth has followed the recurring devastating plagues which have from time to time afflicted the world. In substance, business will "just come" back as a result of natural forces and a changed psychology, rather than because of the specific planning of statesmen, legislators, financiers or economists. This may sound like a theory best suited to the dark ages, but there are imponderable forces that govern the destinies of men, nations and peoples, and the genii of the world have not as yet been able to predict their coming, or chart the course to be followed, or to predict their passing.

A little more sound thinking, with a fuller spirit of co-operative understanding will be better not only for the people of the world but among the people of our own nation. our states and local communities. Many suggestions offered for business improvment are grossly selfish and are foundationed on the theory of taking from the one who has and giving it to those who have not. Numerous suggestions made toward the shifting of taxation methods present the best example of this unfortunate mental attitude. Of course, those who have plenty should share with the less fortunate, and it is to the eternal credit of humanity that that is being done. With that situation rests the splendid example of patience and composure shown by our millions of unemployed. One has only to look back a few months, recalling the direful predictions of sensational politicians to the effect that millions would die in the streets of starvation if their individual special theories were not accepted and put into effect, and yet, although the authors of many of the theories referred to have already forgotten same, the national state of health is bet-

ter than it has been for many years, and losses from under-nourishment, exposure, etc., are perhaps less than normally obtain.

There is no doubt of the fact that our banking system is inadequate to meet our business requirements. Perhaps the objection to branch banking is very close to this situation. It would seem that a series of related banks located in different areas would produce a diversity factor that would enable the losses of the one bank to be absorbed by the others, without failure. It is a tragic thing that the funds of small business people and the savings of working men are suddenly taken from them by the failure of the bank wherein they have been placed for safe keeping.

The income tax is looked upon as an efficient method of equalizing earnings and profits, but experience has demonstrated that when the earnings of an individual or corporation flowing from good business management are seized upon by the government in excess amounts, the will to push forward relaxes and the investor seeks for returns through non-taxable securities.

Currency inflation is another favorite theory of the propagandists who deliberately disregard the experience of centuries, currency inflation in Germany and Austria in 1919-23 an example of the evil of this theory. It is impossible to predict the effect of currency inflation upon wages except to say that due to the lesser buying power of the deflated dollar, wage increases inevitably become necessary if labor is to maintain its standards of living. As both wage advances and decreases usually lag behind the situation that provokes same. labor invariably passes through a period of suffering following currency inflations.

The agricultural problem is a bitter one, the conditions in Iowa perhaps most generally representative of our national situation. However, a special inquiry by the Department of Agriculture in 1920 revealed that the average selling value of all farming lands in Iowa increased $121 per acre in the five years from 1915 to 1920, and in a single year, from March 1919 to March 1920, the increase was $63 per acre. It is totally impossible for an Iowa renter to keep a landlord owner in Long Beach, California, where a colony of 80,000 Iowa farmers are said to live, and at the same time maintain his family and pay taxes on a farm rented from the California sojourner. The Iowa farmer in California should not be singled out for special criticism, he is merely a victim of the emotions and delusions that overwhelmed the world between 1922 and 1929. In substance, the world was drunk and the Iowa farmer was entitled to his right to participate.

The incoming President and his party have made some extraordinary pre-election promises. The American people by an overwhelming majority accepted these promises and there is not the least doubt but what President Roosevelt will try to make good as far as it is humanly possible to do so, and it is the serious duty of every individual, regardless of partisan politics, to put his shoulder to the wheel, giving President Roosevelt the fullest measure of patriotic support that he can muster. Out of that attitude, recovery will be hastened. On the other hand, bitterness, recrimination, and partisan fulminations will only tend to keep the car in the mudhole.

Driving Into Accidents

THE New York Times, issue of February 12th, contains a very informative statement relative to automobile accidents occurring in 1932, the statements made based upon data compiled by the Travelers Insurance Company.

The 1932 record of automobile accidents indicates a total of 745,300, in which 29,000 persons were killed and 904,800 were injured. Other estimates fix the number of fatalities at 29,500.

In its booklet, entitled "They Call Us Civilized," the company lists nine actions which involved motor-vehicle operators in accidents. In the order of number of mishaps caused by each wrongful act the list may be arranged as follows:

	Accidents
Exceeding speed limit	150,050
Did not have right of way	146,500
On wrong side of road	81,180
Driving off roadway	61,590
Failing to signal or improper signaling	52,770
Cutting in	24,610
Passing on wrong side	10,340
Passing on curve or hill	7,350
Passing a standing street car	4,410

OTHER RECKLESS DRIVERS

As it is pointed out, "by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that only the drivers who figured in accidents were guilty of operating too fast, of driving on the wrong side of the road, of passing improperly or of any of the numerous other acts of commission and omission.

"Operators whose actions were analyzed committed driving errors just one too many times. Hundreds of thousands of other operators whose actions were as dangerous and reckless as any of those involved in accidents will meet their Waterloo during the present year and in the years to come. The law of averages spots its victims every minute of the day and every day of the year."

Included in the fatal accidents are 12,770 pedes-

trians, with 267,280 injured by automobiles, the accidents to pedestrians occurring in the following manner:

Crossing at intersection:	
With signal	11,930
Against signal	33,940
No signal	41,610
Diagonally	3,470
Crossing between intersections	74,720
Waiting for or getting on or off street car	3,420
Standing on safety isle	950
Getting on or off other vehicle	3,840
Children playing in street	43,550
At work in roadway	5,680
Riding or hitching on vehicle	5,320
Coming from behind parked car	30,780
Walking along rural highway	10,110

WALKERS STRUCK BY CARS

Fatalities among pedestrians, it is held, included a larger percentage of all deaths from automobile accidents in 1932 than in the preceding year, and the figures present "a hopeless picture of the pedestrian's joint responsibility with drivers for many accidents." It is pointed out that 47 per cent of the walkers who met death were crossing either against signals, diagonally, between intersections or from behind parked cars.

The Travelers analysts do not agree with those of the National Safety Council that the indicated drop of about 13.5 per cent in the number of fatal motor accidents from the 1931 total was evidence of "a real advance in the safe use of streets and highways." On the contrary, the insurance company's statisticians declare that "the American public was not so careful in its use of the streets and highways in 1932 as the decrease in deaths from automobile accidents indicates.

"Although the deaths numbered around 29,000 for the year as compared with 33,500 for 1931, the deaths and non-fatal injuries actually increased per accident. The decrease in deaths was not so great as the percentage drop in accidents. This fact is brought out by the detailed records of important States. Such combined experience shows for 1932 an increase of 1.3 per cent in deaths per accident, an increase of 2.4 per cent in deaths and non-fatal injuries combined per accident."

While motor fatalities decreased by about 13.5 per cent, registrations and gasoline consumption declined, respectively, about 8 and 7 per cent. All three decreases, it is maintained, were due largely to economic conditions and "cannot be explained by saying that the public used the streets and highways more sensibly."

A parallel is drawn with 1928, when the number of vehicles registered (24,493,000) was approximately the same as last year (24,276,000), yet the motor fatalities were about 1,400 fewer, or 5 per cent less. Notwithstanding the greater consumption of gasoline last year as compared with 1928, "there is no evidence to indicate that private passenger cars last year were driven more miles, if as many miles, as in 1928." In this connection it is pointed out that trucks and buses, heavy consumers of fuel, accounted for a larger proportion of the total registration than four years ago, and that there were on the highways last year a larger number of old cars, which tend to use more gasoline. Other factors may also be mentioned, such as increased average speed of cars and a greater number of cylinders among the cars of 1932.

ACCIDENTS MORE SERIOUS

In addition, it is asserted that while the number of collisions with other cars and with pedestrians during 1932 showed a decline as compared with 1931—with a diminished number of automobiles on the road—these accidents were relatively of a more serious nature.

The booklet calls attention to "the continued carelessness and recklessness of too many persons when they drive or walk," and declares that "automobile accidents in their human consequences in practically every city and hamlet of the country are the scourge of inventive America."

Statistics confirm the belief that Sunday is the most dangerous day for driving and that Saturday is almost as dangerous. A total of 128,860 accidents is listed for the former and 126,250 for the latter. For Friday were recorded 103,900 accidents, for Monday 103,820, for Thursday 97,040, for Wednesday 93,090 and for Tuesday 92,340.

The report brings out the point that driving is especially hazardous after nightfall. The largest number of mishaps last year occurred between 5 and 6 P. M., and most fatalities resulted from accidents during the hour of 7 to 8 P. M. The night hours from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. produced 336,200 accidents, in which 15,500 persons were killed, or 46 deaths per 1,000 accidents, against 32 killed for every 1,000 accidents between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

North Dakota Mines Increase Production

THE fourteenth annual report of the Coal Mine Inspection Department, State of North Dakota, recently published, presents a rather startling situation in that the tons of coal produced during the year 1932 increased from 1,552,242 tons in 1931 to 1,743,053 tons in 1932, an increase of 190,811 tons, or 12.3 per cent.

Local mine shipments increased 47,744 tons, and rail shipments 143,067 tons.

There are 100 strip mines and 183 underground mines in the state, and in addition, there are approximately 100 non-commercial mines which do not employ labor or sell coal, these mines operated by farmers for private use. The North Dakota coal deposits are wholly lignite, no older coals known to exist in the state.

Titled Britisher Visits The Union Pacific Coal Company Properties

A PROMINENT member of the British nobility, Lady Isobel Chaytor, visited The Union Pacific Coal Company's outside operations at Winton and Rock Springs during the month of January.

Lady Chaytor is the wife of Sir Edmund Chaytor of Wilton, County of Durham, England, the ancestral estate of the Chaytor family being located there. Lady Chaytor told many interesting things of the castle, where Sir Edmund and their three children are awaiting her return from a visit of nearly a year's duration to many parts of the world.

Being keenly interesting in aviation, she entered an English aviation school during the winter of 1931-1932, and after a short period of training she left Croydon Airport, London, piloting a small plane, for a visit to Australia. Unfortunately, after reaching Calcutta, illness prevented her from completing the journey by plane, the latter part of the journey being undertaken by boat. Many interesting incidents were related by Lady Chaytor of her journey by plane.

Being desirous of visiting the United States, and particularly Rock Springs, where her brother, Robert Scott, resides, she left Australia, landing in San Francisco the early part of the present year, spending some time in Hollywood and other Pacific Coast cities.

Left to right: Mr. Pryde, Alberta Pryde, Lady Chaytor (in flying togs), and Mr. Bayless.

She arrived in Rock Springs about the middle of January, accompanied by Mrs. Blanchard of Brisbane, Australia, the latter returning to her home in Brisbane the latter part of January. Lady Chaytor was immensely popular during her short stay in Rock Springs, many social functions being held in her honor.

She was in great demand as a speaker at meetings of Women's Clubs, churches, schools, and many other organizations, and left a host of friends in Rock Springs.

Lady Chaytor related many interesting experiences of her activities in the British Isles, and was presented at the Court of Saint James ten years ago, along with a number of other British women, including the daughter of Lord Irwin, at one time Viceroy of India.

Some years ago she had a most interesting experience crossing the Syrian Desert alone from Aleppo to Bagdad in a Ford automobile, and tells most graphically of that trip.

Her family being engaged in mining activities, she was deeply interested in all phases of mining work, and was entirely at home underground, conversing most fluently on all phases of coal mining in England.

A few hours before she left for the east on a Union Pacific train, McAuliffe's Kilty Band went to the home of her brother, Mr. Scott, and gave her a royal send-off. We hope that Lady Chaytor may again return to Wyoming. Our good wishes are with this interesting, dynamic Britisher, aviator, lecturer and world traveller.

March 4, 1933, Inauguration Day

Franklin Delano Roosevelt will be inaugurated as President on Saturday, March 4, 1933.

It may be of interest to note that only four times in the history of the country has the date set for this gigantic celebration fallen on Sunday. President Taylor's first inauguration in 1849, and that of President Hayes as well in 1877, were held on Monday, March 5. The second inaugurations of President Monroe (1821) and of President Woodrow Wilson (1917) were likewise held on the Monday following March 4. Only once more during the present century will this happen—March 4, 1945, falls on Sunday.

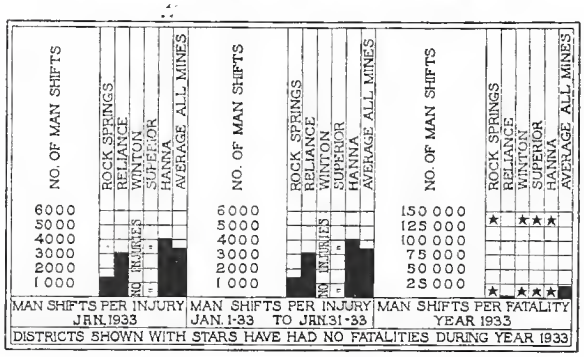
"Doctah," asked a lady of color, "Ah's come to see if yo' am going to order Rastus one o' dem mustard plasters ag'in today?"

"I think perhaps he had better have one more," answered the medico.

"Well, he says to ax yo' kin he have a slice o' ham wid it, 'count of it's a mighty pow'ful prescription to take alone."

Make It Safe

January Accident Graph



WE ARE off to a very bad start for the year 1933 with one fatal and six serious injuries chalked on the calendar for January. These accidents occurred at Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, 1 injury; Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, 4 injuries; Reliance No. 4 Mine, 1 fatal injury; and Hanna No. 4 Mine, 1 injury.

Two districts, Winton and Superior, are again repeaters with no lost time injuries happening in any of their five mines.

The "no accident" mines for the month are Reliance No. 1 Mine, Winton Nos. 1 and 3 Mines, Superior "B", "C" and "E" Mines, and Hanna Nos. 2 and 6 Mines.

In making a comparison of the manshifts per serious injury, January, 1932, with this month's record, we find that the figures show 3,946 manshifts per injury in January last year, while this year we have 3,381, a decrease of 565 manshifts per injury, or 14.3%.

To many, our 1932 record may seem hard to attain again, but we all know that there is still plenty of room for improvement. Now is the time to start, so take another notch in your belt, get your thinking caps to working, and even with the poor start that has been made, we are bound to have a better record than was made in 1932.

Early estimates of the National Safety Council indicate that 1932 saw 90,000 Americans accidentally killed and 9,000,000 accidentally injured. The broad analysis of these accidents ascribes 33 per cent of all accidental injuries to motor vehicles, 30 per cent to accidents in the home, 20 per cent to accidents in public places, and 17 per cent to industry. With mining listed as an extra-hazardous occupation, it is high time that not only the miners themselves become safety conscious, but also the entire mining communities in which they live, for with the united efforts of an entire community in a drive against accidents (95 per cent being avoidable) they not only check accidents in the mines, but in the homes, on the highways and other places.

In these times of depression, the economic importance of community safety activities justifies everything that can be put into it.

BY MINES

MONTH OF JANUARY

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-Shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,379	1	2,379
Rock Springs No. 8..	3,138	4	785
Rock Springs Outside	1,286	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	2,325	1	2,325
Reliance Outside....	777	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	2,804	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	801	0	No Injury

JANUARY INJURIES

Name	*Nature of Injuries*	*Cause of Accident*	*Period of Disability*	*District*	*Mine*	*Section*
Frank Zupenc	Slight laceration of eyebrow and contused eye	Bursting coal	Est. 25 d.	Rock Springs	4	2
Clyde Berry	Contusion and laceration of left ankle and heel	Fall of rock	Est. 38 d.	Rock Springs	8	1
Mike Marovich	Fracture of tibia left leg	Struck by moving pan	Est. 60 d.	Rock Springs	8	3
Marko Percich	Fracture of right thigh	Fall of rib coal	Est. 120 d.	Rock Springs	8	1
Joe Radokovich	Fracture of small toe left foot	Fall of rock	Est. 30 d.	Rock Springs	8	5
Matt Mattonen	FATAL, Fracture base of skull, back, leg and ribs	Fall of rock	FATAL	Reliance	1	2
George Warburton	Fracture of pelvis	Fall of coal	Est. 42 d.	Hanna	4	1

Superior "B"	1,658	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	1,421	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	33	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	1,817	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	1,200	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2	592	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4	1,744	1	1,744
Hanna No. 6	125	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1,569	0	No Injury

BY DISTRICTS
MONTH OF JANUARY

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-Shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs	6,803	5	1,361
Reliance	3,102	1	3,102
Winton	3,605	0	No Injury
Superior	6,129	0	No Injury
Hanna	4,030	1	4,030
All Districts	23,669	7	3,381

January Injuries

FRANK ZUPENC, *Machine Runner, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Contused right eye. Period of disability estimated 25 days.

While Frank was shoveling out machine cuttings at the rear of a cutting machine, some coal bumped off the face and struck him over the right eye, causing a laceration to the eyebrow and a contused right eye. Such accidents are difficult to avoid, but it demonstrates very clearly the necessity of face men wearing their goggles when cutting or picking coal.

CLYDE BERRY, *Northern Conveyorman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Lacerated right heel and slight laceration to right ear. Period of disability 38 days. Clyde was shoveling coal onto a Northern Loader, in a pillar section, when a small piece of rock sloughed off the roof and struck his ear and foot. Clyde has demonstrated the past twelve months that he is a careless and indifferent workman, for during this time he has had two accidents, causing a loss of time equal to 65 days.

This accident could have been avoided.

MIKE MAROVICH, *Conveyor Loader-head Man, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of left leg. Period of disability estimated 60 days.

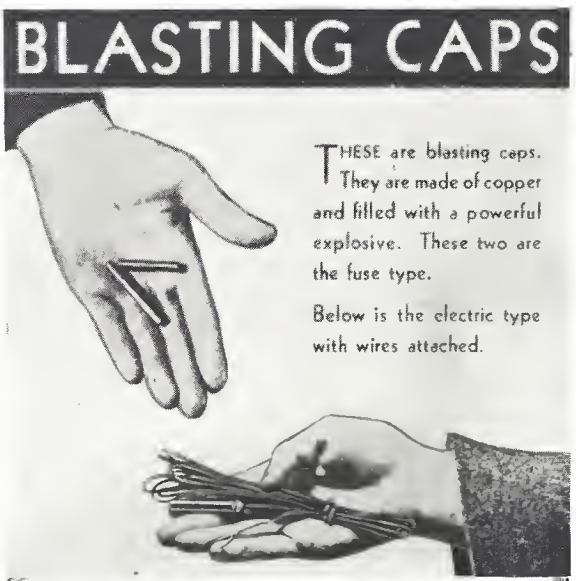
Mike was walking along the high side of a pan line, when he was struck on the leg by a drive pan that was being dragged to the face with a locomotive. Ordinarily he would have been "in the clear" but the pan swung across the entry when one end struck a tie. This is the third time that moving pans in this manner has caused lost time accidents. They were all avoidable. This is Mike's second injury during the past 18 months.

MARKO PERCICH, *Northern Conveyorman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of right thigh. Period of disability estimated 120 days.

Marko was standing between a prop and the rib while he was helping to drill a bottom hole, when a bump occurred in the pillar, causing some coal to fall from the rib which pinned him between the prop and the coal. To all appearances the working place was in good condition, and several men may say that this accident was unavoidable. However, it is believed that, in the future, such accidents can be avoided if he workmen will use better judgment and not work on the rib side except whenever necessary, and when their work does expose them to the danger of overhanging rib coal, that endeavors to make their working place safe should be made.

MATT MATTONEN, *Prop Puller, Reliance No. 1 Mine. FATAL.* Fracture of base of skull. fractured spinal column, leg and ribs.

(Please turn to page 93)


BLASTING CAPS
THESE are blasting caps. They are made of copper and filled with a powerful explosive. These two are the fuse type.
Below is the electric type with wires attached.

WARNING TO CHILDREN

Don't be one of the many children who are injured every year by playing with blasting caps. If you find one do not step on it or pick it up or handle it. It might explode and blow your toes or fingers off or put out your eyes. Leave it alone and quickly tell some grown person about it so it can be recovered or destroyed by the workmen or someone else who knows how to handle it.

WARNING TO WORKMEN

See that all caps are accounted for. Store them under lock and key. Approximately 500 children are crippled each year in the United States by playing with caps. They can only get possession of them if they are left lying around. Warn children of the danger of caps and never let it be said that a child was crippled because you left caps lying around loose.

Presentation of Safety Awards

THE annual presentation of the safety awards by The Union Pacific Coal Company was made at the Old Timers' Building, Friday evening, February 10, and, despite the unfavorable weather conditions, a crowd in excess of a thousand people was in attendance. Seven hundred forty-five men working in twelve different sections were eligible for ownership of the Dodge Brothers and Chevrolet Sedans, eight of the twelve sections being from the Superior district, two from Rock Springs, and one each from Reliance and Winton.

The following program was presented in advance of the making of the awards:

Bagpipe Selections.....McAuliffe's Kiltie Band
Opening remarks....Mr. I. N. Bayless, Chairman
Data on standings of different sections.....
.....Mr. V. O. Murray, Safety Engineer
The Union Pacific Coal Company
Introduction by Chairman.....
Mine and Section Foremen who worked during the entire year 1932 without having one lost time injury
Address.....Dr. D. J. Parker, District Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah
"Pale in The Amber West"..."King Coal" Chorus
"Can't Yo Hear Me Callin' Caroline".....
.....Leo Hovorka, Accompanist
Trumpet Solo—"The Water Witch".....
.....Rudolph Borgo
Leo Hovorka, Accompanist
Address.....Mr. E. H. Denny, District Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado
Address.....Mr. Lyman Fearn, Chief Inspector
Wyoming Department of Mines
Address....Mr. George B. Pryde, Vice-President and General Manager
The Union Pacific Coal Company

Mr. Pryde, in his address, expressed satisfaction with the progress made in safety work during the year, also emphasized the important part taken by the late "Safety Tom" Gibson in the Company's program during his twenty years in that department.

In explanation of his inability to be present upon this occasion, Mr. McAuliffe's letter to Mr. Pryde was read at this point:

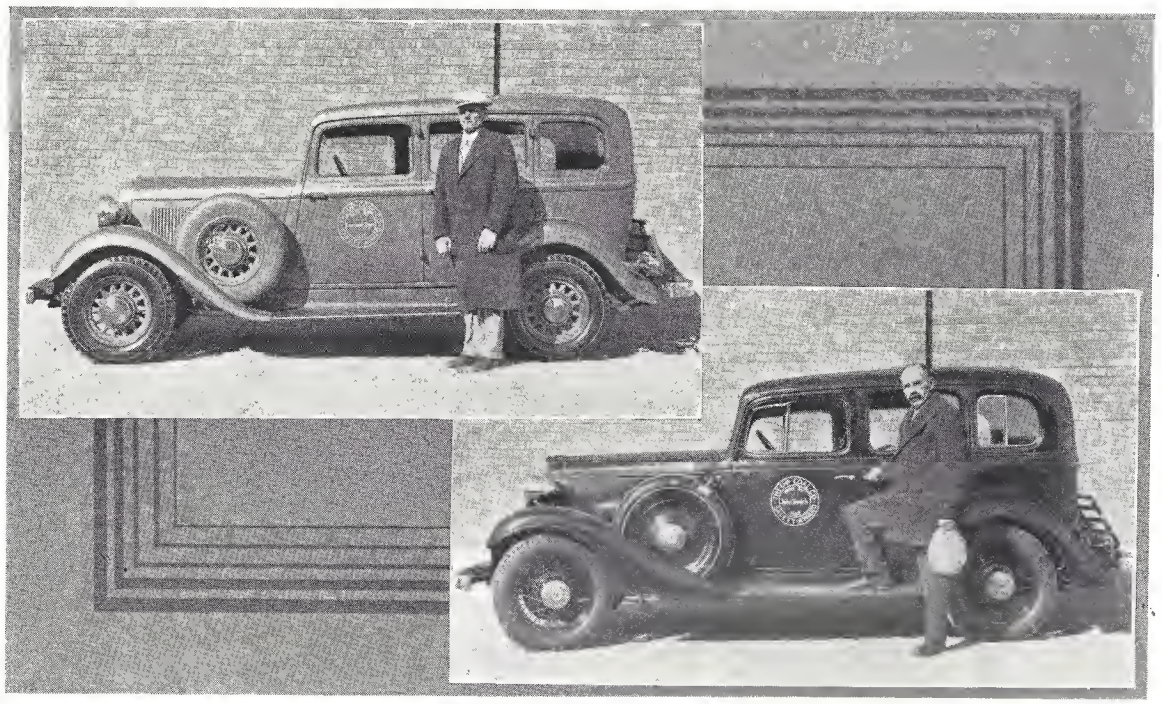
"Please convey to our employes participating in the safety award meeting to be held in the Old Timers' Building, February 10, my deep regret of my inability to be with them on this most auspicious occasion. I used the word 'auspicious' without qualification, for the reason that the splendid progress made by our officials, and most of all, our employes, toward mine safety in 1932, justifies, in my opinion, a measure of praise that I am not able to express.

"Since coming to the property nearly ten years ago, the safety of our people and the welfare of their dependents has been uppermost in my mind, and I confess that at times I have wondered if our efforts were not being misconstrued, or at least ignored. However, the marvelous improvement made in 1932 convinces me that, in spite of the fatal accident that we have already suffered this year, the theory of safety has been sold to everyone on the property.

"I think it would be quite superfluous to single out any of our operating officials now in charge for special mention, but I do wish to express my appreciation for not only the work done by Mr. Gibson, (who passed away on February 3rd) in the safety section, but for the generous, kindly character displayed by him in the ten years that I knew him. Some one once said that youth displayed a keener appreciation of friendship than did middle or old age, and the love that the young people bore toward "Safety Tom" was in itself a certificate of character.

"I trust that the number of men who will

Stage where the drawing took place with the two cars awarded as prizes.



Upper—First Prize, Dodge Sedan, and the winner, Mr. Lawrence Zajec, Section No. 2, Superior "C" Mine.

Lower—Second Prize, Chevrolet Sedan, and the winner, Mr. John Tomich, Section No. 3, Superior "C" Mine.

pass through 1933 without a lost time accident will grow until our accident list has been reduced to a point as low as it is humanly possible to reach in what is a hazardous occupation."

The short talks of Messrs. Parker, Fearn, Denny and Bayless were along felicitous lines and appreciative of the fine safety accomplishments, interspersed with a story or two, in which all employes were admonished to greater efforts for the ensuing year.

Mr. James Morgan, Secretary-Treasurer, District No. 22, U. M. W. of A., scheduled to appear on the program, was unavoidably detained at Cheyenne.

Mr. Thomas Berta, manager of the Fox-Rialto Theatre in Rock Springs, took charge of the proceedings at this juncture, assisted by Miss Montess Miller, Mr. George Young, of the U. M. W. of A., and Mr. W. R. Steitler, President of the Blairtown local. Mr. Tallmire produced the locked box containing the 745 names of the men participating in the event, each name typed on a slip of paper and inserted in a capsule. All of the capsules were transferred from the box to a large bowl which was in full view of the entire audience.

Miss Miller, after being blind-folded, was requested to select one capsule from the glass bowl, and give it to Mr. Steitler. The latter opened the capsule, read the ticket and passed it to Mr. Young for certification, Mr. Young in turn passing the ticket to Mr. Berta, who announced the name written thereon. In the same manner the following nine names were drawn in the order given:

Joe Mitchelson, Reliance No. 1 Mine, Section No. 2.

John Jerasha, Superior "C" Mine, Section No. 3.

Max Tosolin, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 2.

Matt Jovich, Superior "E" Mine, Section No. 1.

John Stathakis, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 2.

Mike Legerski, Superior "E" Mine, Section No. 1.

Bernard W. Grove, Reliance No. 1 Mine, Section No. 2.

Lawrence Pintar, Superior "C" Mine, Section No. 3.

Waino W. Maki, Superior "C" Mine, Section No. 2.

The tenth number drawn designated the winner of the Dodge Brothers Sedan, and bore the name of Lawrence Zajec, of Section No. 2 in "C" Mine, Superior.

The first nine names were reinserted in the capsules and again placed in the large bowl, the capsules thoroughly mixed and the contest for the second car was started, every person in the audience on tip-toe from excitement. The names selected from the glass receptacle were:

Adelino Raimondo, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 3.

James Knox, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 4.

Lawrence Shifrar, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 3.

Mike Anselmi, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 4.

Gabriel Manninen, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 2.

Marco Percich, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 2.

Spase Nickolich, Superior "E" Mine, Section No. 1.

Gregorio Borgagno, Superior "E" Mine, Section No. 1.

William Ellis, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 3.

The tenth number removed from the bowl, as in the case of the first car, was declared to be the winner of the Chevrolet Sedan, and Mr. John Tomich, Superior "C" Mine, Section No. 3, was its lucky possessor.

The Section Foremen to whom the cash awards were made, were determined by the sections winning the cars. To Mr. Frank Stortz, Night Foreman of "C" Mine, Superior, and in charge of Section No. 2 in that mine, was handed the $150.00 in gold. Mr. Austin Johnson, Unit Foreman in charge of Section No. 3 of the same mine, was presented with $100.00 in gold.

Mr. Pryde, in a few well-chosen words, presented the awards to the men named, warmly tendering congratulations on behalf of The Union Pacific Coal Company, urging upon all those in attendance to carry on in a similar capacity during 1933, carefully watching their accident records, thus assuring themselves of participation in the 1933 awards.

Mr. Lawrence Zajec, the winner of the Dodge car, was born near Trayena, Austria, in 1886. When of age he started to work in Austrian coal mines at Tobeljc. In 1903 he emigrated to the United States and worked in the coal fields at La Salle, Illinois, before coming to the extreme West. Next he located at Scofield, Utah, property of The Union Pacific Coal Company, until its operation was abandoned. Mr. Zajec has worked for the Company almost continuously since 1912, the greater part of the time at Superior, and he also spent a couple of years in the Winton mines.

Mr. Zajec is a single man, and has never previously owned a car, but he feels now that, being a "no accident man" in 1932, he is bound to have a better break with the fairer sex since he can take them for a ride in his new sedan.

Mr. John Tomich, the recipient of the Chevrolet automobile, was indeed a happy man when he arrived to claim his car. He, likewise, was born in Austria, in the year 1876, near the town of Lovinac. After attaining manhood and serving three years in the Austrian army, he came to the United States in 1904, direct to the Rock Springs coal field, where he started to work in old No. 8 Mine. In 1910 he was transferred to Superior, where he has spent the major part of this period. He is also a single man but contributes toward the support of his mother who still lives in Austria. He has never previously owned an auto.

Mr. Frank Stortz, the winner of the $150.00 cash award, came to the Engineering Department of The Union Pacific Coal Company about five years ago. He was born in Concordia, Kans., 1892, attending the grade schools in that state, graduating from the Colorado School of Mines, Class of '23. After working in the Engineering Department, he was transferred to the Winton Mines in charge of the scraper unit when it was installed in No. 3 Mine, and was later moved to Superior "C" Mine as Night Foreman, where he has made many friends and commands the respect of all his men. Mr. Stortz was married to Miss Susanna Bailie in 1924.

Frank Stortz, Night Foreman, Superior "C" Mine, winner of $150 in gold.

Mr. Austin Johnson, who won the second award of $100.00, also hails from "C" Mine. He was born in Dakota, Illinois, in 1889, and attended grade schools in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, graduating from the Mankato Commercial College in Minnesota. However, the commercial schooling evidently did not appeal to Mr. Johnson for he later enlisted in the lignite coal fields of North Dakota, afterwards working in the Sheridan, Wyoming, coal district until 1925, when he entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Superior, where he has since been in different capacities until the present time. Mr. Johnson is a married man.

Austin Johnson, Unit Foreman, Section 3. Superior "C" Mine, winner of $100 in gold.

Both Mr. Stortz and Mr. Johnson, as well as all the employes in "C" Mine, are to be congratulated on the splendid record they have been able to maintain during the past year, "C" Mine being one of the properties which won a citation from the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association for having operated continuously since July 6, 1927, without a fatal accident.

First Aid Training at Superior

DURING the latter part of January a woman's class was organized at Superior of about 20 members who wished to take first aid training. Mr. James H. Haueter, Pay Roll Clerk, and one of the First Aid Instructors trained by the U. S. Bureau of Mines last year, very graciously acted as Instructor for the group, and it goes without fear of contradiction that when their examination was held they all passed with exceptionally high standards. The class was able to demonstrate all of the Bureau of Mines First Aid dressings, the lifts and transportation of injured persons, and the treatments for shock, drowning, electrocution, snake bite, burns and some of the common poisons.

Those who completed the training were Mrs. Amelia Pecolar, Misses Ina Walkama, Laura Walkama, Margaret Daniels, Martha Maki, Bernice Leesco, Toini Maki, Addie Coffman, Elizabeth Dolan, Mary Toucher, Stella Dolenc, Lena Rizzi, Rena Niederaufner, Mary Floretta, Saimi Kuitunen, and Mary Ben Richardson.

Arrangements have been made whereby all of the above members will receive Bureau of Mines First Aid Certificates.

It goes without repeating that having a good working knowledge of First Aid is one of the best ways to become safety conscious, which will reduce accidents in the home, on the highway and in industry.

Again, Superior has set an example that we are all proud of.

PICTURE OF CLASS IN FIRST AID TRAINING AT SUPERIOR, FEBRUARY, 1933

Top row, reading left to right—Margaret Daniels, Amelia Pecolar, Elizabeth Dolan, Mary Floretta, Mary Ben Richardson, Addie Coffman, Laura Walkama, Mary Toucher, Toini Maki.

Bottom row, reading left to right—Rena Niederaufner, Bernice Lecsco, Lena Rizzi, Ina Walkama, Saima Kuitunen, Martha Maki, Stella Dolenc.

After All . . . Who Pays the Bill?

Who foots the bill? Who pays for accidents? We all pay for them. The victim pays, his family pays, industry pays and finally society pays. In short, EVERYBODY PAYS.

Without doubt the injured person contributes the heaviest share. It varies according to the seriousness of the injury and the length of time he is "on the shelf".

It's mighty hard to figure it all out on a dollar and cents basis. True, his compensation while off the job is considerably less than the wages he would earn if he were working full time. But how can you measure the cost when a victim loses an eye, an arm or a leg? Such a man might have advanced far had not misfortune and discouragement cut short his career.

And it is also mighty difficult to separate cost borne by the injured man from the cost borne by his family. His cost is their cost. His handicap affects their chances for social betterment and advancement. His children may be deprived of educational advantages they otherwise would enjoy.

Industrial accidents include thousands of such instances where vast potential ability has been sacrificed in this way. Results are so far-reaching that it is almost impossible to even approximate the damage brought in terms of money.

—Shorty Sez Series No. 20, National Safety Council.

January Injuries

(Continued from page 89)

Mr. Mattonen, and his partner, Henry Verstraeten and Mike Miletich, were pulling props out of a conveyor room, having approximately three fourths of them pulled when a cave occurred riding over 12 or 15 timbers, disloding them. Mr. Mattonen and Mike started to run, Mike heading for the pillar side of the outby working room, and Mr. Mattonen running straight down the room, but before he could get to a safe zone he was struck by some rock, being injured so severely that he died several hours later at the Wyoming General Hospital.

With the added precautions that are now being used, it is to be hoped that accidents of this nature may never happen again on the above property.

GEORGE WARBURRTON, *Mechanical Loader Helper, Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Slight fracture of right side of pelvis. Period of disability estimated 42 days. While trimming a lip of top coal a piece fell, striking his hip. In Joy Loading rooms where the top coal has just been shot down, it is somewhat difficult to properly trim a lip. It is fortunate that George was not more seriously injured, and it is to be hoped that, in the future, more precaution is used in order to prevent a very serious injury.

Engineering Department

Washington Monument

By C. E. SWANN

THE Washington Monument is a magnificent monument erected by the American people in honor of George Washington. It is a mighty stone obelisk structure which presented many complicated engineering difficulties before its completion. It stands in a beautiful public park in Washington, D. C., known as the Mall, which is located along the banks of the Potomac and Tiber Creek. The site is said to have been chosen by Washington himself—Congress had planned a marble monument in 1783. In 1833 the Washington National Monument Society was formed and a popular subscription was taken. The obelisk was designed by Robert Mills, whose original plan included a "Pantheon" 100 feet high with a colonnade and a colossal statue of Washington.

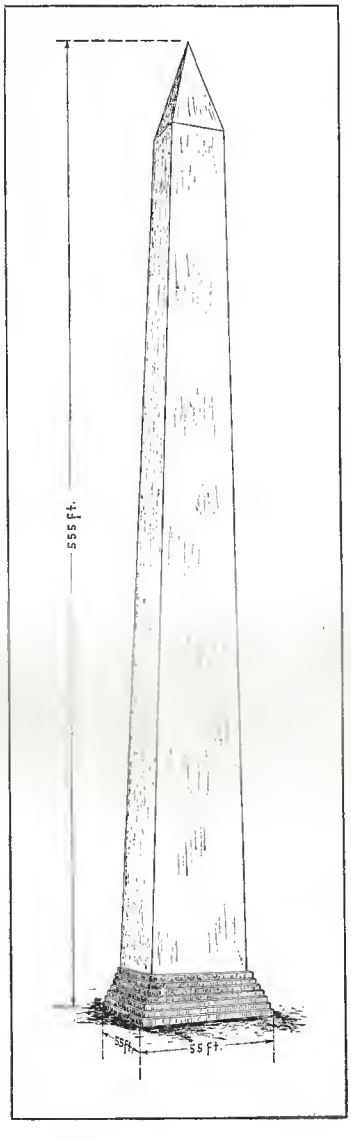
The corner stone was laid by President Polk, July 4, 1848, and the work was abandoned from 1855 to 1877. After 1877 the work was carried on by an appropriation made by Congress under the direction of Colonel Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers. The cap stone marking completion was placed in position December 6, 1884, and the total cost of the structure was $1.300.000 dollars.

The Denver Post states:

"The Washington Monument is the most gigantic of all obelisks. 555 feet tall and fifty-five feet square at the base. It is really an iron tower inside of a stone tower. Ever since it was built, Army Engineers have watched it anxiously, to be sure that it was showing no tendency to lean. For the Washington Monument does not stand upon rock. It is erected on the summit of a small hill which was once part of the shifting bottom of the Potomac River. This hill is composed of nothing more substantial than silt, which is poor material for a foundation. Nevertheless, during many years of careful watching, no tendency of the monument to incline from the vertical has been discoverable. Belief is entertained that nothing short of a severe earthquake could overthrow it.

"Expectation in this regard might be quite otherwise were it not for the reconstruction of the original foundation of the shaft. For to start with, the base upon which the monument stands was merely a mass of rubble, wholly unsuitable to support a weight of 81,000 tons."

The present foundations are 126½ feet square and 36 feet 8 inches deep. The base of the monument is 55 feet 1½ inches square, and the walls 15 feet ¼ inch thick. At the 500 foot mark, where the pyramidal top begins, the shaft is 34 feet 5½ inches square and the walls are 18 inches thick. The monument is made of blocks of Maryland marble two feet thick, and it is said there are over 18,000 of them. The height above ground is 555 feet. The pyramidal top terminates in an aluminum tip, which is 9 inches high and weighs 100 ounces. The mean pressure of the monument is 5 tons per square foot, and the total weight, foundation and all, is nearly 81.000 tons. The door at the base, facing the capitol, is 8 feet wide and 16 feet high, and enters a room 25 feet square. An immense iron framework supports the machinery of the elevator, which is hoisted with steel wire ropes two inches thick. At one side begin the stairs, of which there are 50 flights, containing 18 steps each. Five hundred and twenty feet from the base there are eight windows, 18 by 24 inches, two on each face. The area at the base of the pyramidal top is 1,187¼ feet, space enough for a six-room house, each room to be 12 by 16 feet. The Cologne Cathedral is 525 feet high; the pyramid of Cheops, 486; Strassburg Cathedral, 474; St. Peter's at Rome, 448; the Capitol at Washington, 306; and Bunker Hill Monument, 221 feet. The Washington Monument is the highest monument in the world.



Every state of the Union has contributed a memorial tablet, set in the walls of the interior. Some of these stones have been badly defaced by vandals.

The Washington Monument is illuminated at night by a battery of flood lights and as a result the shimmering shaft of marble brilliantly silhouetted in white against the black of night has been dubbed "Diana's Darning Needle."

Illuminating each side of the lofty obelisk are three floodlights, employing 1,500 watt lamps, which are set forty feet from the monument. There also are two floodlights with 1,000 watt lamps, similarly placed. Two searchlights mounted on top of nearby buildings and fitted with 2,000 watt projection lamps, illuminate the tip of the monument.

The floodlights are housed in metal cases congenial with the design of the obelisk. Only two of the 1,500 watt lamps are to be used in clear weather, the others being held in reserve for foggy or rainy conditions. Strength of the lighting on the different sides is controlled by regulating the voltage of the several lamps.

To avoid giving the obelisk the appearance of a round shaft, more light is thrown on the north and south sides of the monument than on the east and west sides. This makes the outlines of the slender memorial visible from a greater distance than if all sides had equal illumination, according to the engineers.

The monument is not lighted as a beacon, but rather is illuminated to increase its visibility and eliminate the hazard it offers to aviators.

During the interval when construction on the Monument was abandoned, the "Stump", as it was called, had reached a height of 150 feet when funds which had been raised by a nation-wide subscription, were exhausted and for thirty years the unfinished structure remained an unsightly object to mar the landscape, but with the aid of Congressional appropriations the Army Engineers have completed this gigantic structure, and a visit to the Nation's Capitol would be incomplete without a trip to the top of the Washington Monument.

WORTH IT

There's a story that's floating around town about the two grocers who took their wives up to the roof garden for an evening's enjoyment. It was a chilly evening and both of the merchants wore topcoats. Upon leaving one of them tipped the cloakroom attendant half a dollar. The other raised his eyebrows as they passed out. "Rather generous, aren't you?" he observed.

"Yes," said his friend, "but look at the coat I got."

"We saw the advertisement about this house being for sale, and we've come to see it."

"Yes. madam, but after reading the ad writer's description of it we have decided not to sell."

Dan Miller Receives Merited Award

Dan Miller, employed by the Company at Reliance, Wyoming, has just been awarded the "Order of the Purple Heart", by the United States Government in recognition of valuable services during the World War.

He was enlisted in the service at Green River, Wyoming, October 2, 1917, trained at Camp Lewis, Washington, and Camp Green, North Carolina, and sailed for France in Company D, 58th Infantry, 6th Division; Aisne-Marne Sector from July 18 to August 5, 1918, wounded August 5, 1918, gun shot wound left hand, shrapnel right shoulder and right side of face, and shrapnel right hand, ten wounds in all. Treated at field hospital, Chateau-Thierry; brought home on hospital ship and discharged from Detachment of Hospital Patients, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, August 16, 1919.

Dan Miller

Mr. Miller started to work for our Company in July 1916 at Rock Springs, and was transferred to Reliance in September, 1916, and, outside of the time he was in the United States Army, he has been continuously employed at Reliance.

Mr. Miller is married and has a very happy family consisting of Mrs. Miller, Lucile, Rose and Jack Miller.

March

Until the adoption of the Julian calendar in B. C. 46, March was always considered the first month of the Roman year, and in England it continued to be the beginning of the legal year until the eighteenth century. It was likewise the first month of the year in France until the reign of Charles IX, when the decree went forth in 1564 that January should thenceforth be the first month of the year. In 1599 Scotland took action similar to that of France and England followed suit but not until 1752. In the Roman calendar, the name of the month was Martius, from Mars, the god of war; the Anglo-Saxons had a name Lencten-Monath, signifying "lengthening month," evidently referring to the days being lengthened during that period.

Ye Old Timers

Old Timers and Their Families

A FEW months since, under the above caption, there was presented a group picture of four brothers all engaged in various mining pursuits with the Company. There is here offered the Armstrong contingent of father and five sons, all on Company pay-rolls, and a challenge is made to other employes to send in a group photograph if it is thought they can eclipse or equal this record.

Jack Armstrong, at the head of this fine bunch is in the middle of bottom row. He was born at Bishop, Aukland, Durham County, England, came to the United States when 19 years of age, entering the employ at Almy in 1888, where he was stationed for two years, then re-moving to Rock Springs, where he has since been located.

Robert Armstrong, lower left, began service at Rock Springs in February, 1911, and is still engaged at that point. He is a married man, two children.

Thomas L. Armstrong, lower right, was first employed in the Company Store at Rock Springs in November 1916, later transferred to the local Mining Department, and is still there. Is a married man, one child.

Harry L. Armstrong, top left, has been in the Store Department since August, 1924, having begun at Rock Springs, but located for the past few years at Superior Mercantile Department. Is a married man, one child.

John Armstrong, Jr., top center, entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company in its mining operations here in September, 1926, and is still carried on its pay-rolls in that city. Is a married man.

William Armstrong, top right, enlisted with the Company in its Rock Springs mines on July 1, 1917, and his name is at this writing carried on the rolls of Mine No. 4 there. William is single.

Old Timers in the Limelight

James Moon, Sr., passed a pleasant 81st birthday on January 17, in the seclusion of his home at 207 M Street, several callers during the day paid their respects, wishing him many happy returns, in which we heartily join.

Thomas LeMarr, Sr., a few evenings since, was given a Past Grand Patriarch's jewel by Pilot Butte Lodge No. 6 Encampment, a higher branch of the Odd Fellows, the presentation being made by his son, James LeMarr, also a Past Grand Patriarch. Another son has also at one time been Past Grand Patriarch, while Mrs. LeMarr, Sr., in years gone by, was Past State President of the Rebekah Assembly. The whole family leans strongly to the Odd Fellows Craft, and it is due greatly to their outstanding efforts that the fraternity is in such high standing in this district.

Mr. George B. Pryde officiated as Chairman at the Lions Club on January 25. His offering on Bobbie Burns was well received. It so transpires that his birthday falls upon the same day as Bobbie's and he was presented with a large Scotch short cake, upon which was imprinted "George, Happy Birthday, Lions Club." Other employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company also obliged, George Marr with bagpipe selections, and Jack McLeod with several solos.

Passing of Thomas Gibson, Supervisor of First Aid Work

DEEP regret was expressed on every side when it became known that ex-Senator Thomas Gibson had passed away at the home of I. N. Bayless at 12:30 a. m., Friday, February 3.

No one had a larger circle of friends, or was more widely known in this part of the country than Mr. Gibson. His genial Irish wit, and his extreme friendliness and generosity endeared him to everyone he met.

He was born in Ireland, February 9, 1862, coming to this country with his parents and residing in Pennsylvania. Later he moved to St. Louis, Mo.,

still later coming to Montana and Wyoming. He spent a great deal of his early life in Union organization work for the United Mine Workers of America in the states of Washington and Wyoming, coming to Wyoming about twenty-five years ago.

Thomas Gibson.

While President of the U. M. W. of A. for the State of Wyoming, he organized the miners in the southern field, he having organized the northern field some years previously. He was widely known among the old Time Workers executives, and was a close personal friend of John Mitchell.

Twenty years ago he came to The Union Pacific Coal Company and organized the Safety work, having charge of that for a number of years, later being appointed Supervisor of First Aid, in which he was deeply concerned. He was extremely interested in all forms of Safety work, and particularly in the diminution of Mine accidents.

After leaving his executive position with the Mine Workers Union, he continued to maintain the friendship of his old time associates as he was always favorable to labor, and while a member of the Wyoming State Senate and House of Representatives he was instrumental in having bills passed for the protection of Labor. He was also sponsor of the Old Age Pension law in Wyoming, and it was largely through his efforts that this law was placed on the statute books.

Only two days before his death, he was retired from the service of The Union Pacific Coal Company on account of having reached the age limit. his death coming very unexpectedly from heart disease.

Mr. Gibson was a life member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and worked unceasingly up to the time of his death in the interests of that organization. He was also an active member of B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 624, Rock Springs, and was valued highly by that organization.

His funeral was held from the Elks home, under the auspices of the Elks Lodge, No. 624, on February 5, at 2:30 p. m., the large number present testifying to the many friends that the deceased had in this vicinity and throughout the State of Wyoming.

Suitable resolutions of regret were passed by the State Senate and State Legislature, who were in session at Cheyenne at the time of the ex-Senator's passing.

He leaves a niece and nephew in St. Louis, and a step-daughter, Mrs. Ida McPherren, in Sheridan, who were unable to attend the funeral, and the sympathy of the entire personnel of The Union Pacific Coal Company organization is extended to them.

Obituary

THE angel of death has removed from our midst within the past thirty days several well known former employes of the Company.

On January 17, John Angelovic, 81, a widower, who served as a miner for many years in Mine No. 4, Rock Springs, under Superintendent D. G. Thomas and others. He had a fall several years ago and was so crippled that he was unable to do manual labor, accordingly he removed to Casper and made his home with a daughter (Mrs. Mike Bobal). He was a brother of Shandow, Steve and William Angelovic, all Old Timers in Union Pacific Coal circles. He had two other daughters, Mrs. Mary Bujnoski (Los Angeles) and Mrs. Frances Sakso (Ohio).

Born in Czecho-Slovakia, he came to this country while a young man. His remains were interred in St. Joseph Cemetery, Rock Springs, January 21. He was highly respected in this community, and leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his departure.

On January 18, Dominick Rubbo, 49, a long time employe in "B" Mine, at Superior. died through the night from heart failure following an attack of "flu". He had retired at 8:30 the evening previously and expected to engage at his duties the day following, having prepared his lunch in anticipation. His wife, two sons, one daughter and a brother survive him in the old country. He was born at Vienja, Italy, on August 3, 1883, and his employ dates from August 25, 1904, under Superintendent Holen. He was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and an Italian fraternal organization as well. Before coming to Wyoming, he labored in the Pennsylvania coal fields for six years. Interment was at St. Joseph's Cemetery here.

Joseph Joynson, widely known in political and fraternal circles in this vicinity, passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital on January 19th. following an operation for goitre. He was born in Oldham, England, in 1869, came to the United States at the age of 18, reaching Rock Springs in 1887, engaging with our Company as a miner and remaining in its employ until 1920, when he quit. He had served as Coroner, Justice of the Peace, County Assessor (two terms)and won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. Survived by his widow, three daughters and two sons, five grandchildren and one great grandchild. His remains were interred in Mountain View Cemetery, January 21. Rev. H. C. Swezy, Episcopal Church, officiating, Elks Lodge No. 624 ritual being performed at the family home.

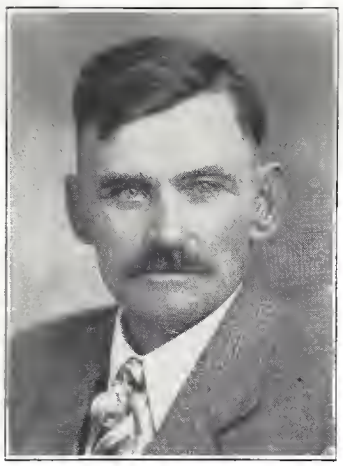
Badly injured in the mine at Reliance, January 25, by a fall of rock, Matthew Mattonen, 53, suc-

cumbed six hours after his arrival at the Wyoming General Hospital.

His first employment with the Company was in 1899 at Rock Springs, and in 1912 he started to work at Reliance, and, by reason of his 34 years' service, was a member of the Old Timers' Association. Mattonen was born at Perko, Finland, April 15, 1879. He leaves a widow and five grown children to mourn his taking off. Mr. Mattonen was a loyal, exemplary employe, a good husband and father, stood high in the estimation of those whom he contacted. Interment was in Mountain View Cemetery, January 29, following services of the United Mine Workers of America and the Finnish Society.

Vestor Matson, age 34, for many years past the efficient clerk in the Purchasing Department, under Mr. W. K. Lee, died at his home at noon of January 26, after a brief siege of pneumonia. His first entry into the service was in the Material Office at Rock Springs under Superintendent McCarty in 1921, later being transferred to the General Office force. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow and two young daughters. He was a son of Samuel Matson, one of our retired employes, and was born in Rock Springs, receiving his education in the local schools. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon, January 29, interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

Jacob Glad (Jack) died February 8th at Hanna. Mr. Glad was born in Finland and upon landing in this country entered the service at Dana in 1890, and also worked at Carbon and Hanna. His last employment at Hanna was as a tracklayer. He had a 40 year gold button presented to him at the Old Timers Reunion in 1931 and in May of the year following he was retired on a pension.



Jacob Glad

Our sympathy is extended to the widow and children in the hour of their bereavement.

OBLIGING PASSENGER

A perplexed porter was explaining an unprecedented situation to the Pullman conductor.

"But, captain, the stepladder's missing; who took it? and why? and how?"

"But who would want to steal a Pullman ladder?" expostulated the conductor.

"I don't know, but she's gone," responded the porter.

At this juncture a passenger occupying an upper berth for the first time overheard the conversation, parted the curtain and remarked genially:

"Here, porter, you may use mine, I won't need it till morning!"

Changes in Officialdom

SOME changes in the official staff have recently been effected resulting in the retirement of Messrs. William K. Lee, A. H. Doane, D. V. Bell and Emil Bergquist.

Mr. Lee first entered the employ as Weighman at Baldwin, Colorado, in 1882, and with the exception of a few years had been continuously in its employ until January 31, 1933. His early days were spent in prospecting for coal in the Gunnison field of Colorado for the Union Coal Company (a Union Pacific subsidiary) until in 1887 he was transferred to Almy, Wyoming, as Outside Boss and Material Clerk, where he was engaged for several years prior to being removed to Rock Springs as Material Clerk. In 1890 he was appointed Chief Clerk to General Superintendent George L. Black, remaining in that capacity some 16 years, afterwards serving as Purchasing Agent at Cheyenne and Rock Springs from September 1906 up to the time of his retirement.

William K. Lee

Mr. Doane's first connection with Union Pacific interests was as a Draftsman in its Engineering Department at Omaha in 1885. He, too, practically had continuous employment up to the date of his retirement, barring a short term beginning in 1891. He had been General Sales Agent of the Coal Company at Denver and Cheyenne when it handled coal commercially, then Assistant Treasurer at Cheyenne, coming to Rock Springs in 1919, in the same capacity, upon removal of the offices to this point.

A. H. Doane

D. V. Bell

David V. Bell's first entry into the Union Pacific service was at Wamsutter, when he was engaged as Artesian Well Foreman, under Master Mechanic Niland and Superintendent McFarland, in 1889. His connection with the Union Pacific Water Company, The Rattlesnake Creek Water Company, and Green River Water Works Company dates from 1904 to this writing, approximately 43 years consecutive service.

Emil Bergquist, started at Blairtown on a section outfit, in 1886, but, he claims, work for tbe Coal Deparment was more to his liking, and his record shows an engagement as Machine Helper, Loader, and at his retirement as Weighman, No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs. He was severely injured in 1905 in an accident in old Mine No. 1, which necessitated the amputation of a portion of one of his legs. He entered into business for himself in 1892, and was away from the Union Pacific fold about two and a half years, returning to the job of Trackman, Union Pacific Railway, 1894 to 1898, then connecting again with the Coal Company, with whose forces he has since been.

Emil Bergquist

Thomas Gibson, who was employed in 1913 in the Safety Department and remained in that branch until the close of January, 1933, was also scheduled for retirement, but his sudden passing away on February 3rd (as recorded in this issue) changed the complexion of things.

These men had all given their best efforts to the interests of The Union Pacific and it is to be hoped they will live long to enjoy the rest and recreation due them in their leisure time.

"Give Me My Roses Now"

By THOMAS F. HEALEY.

Don't strew me with roses after I'm dead,
Those emblems of love and of life,
But give, if you will, those flowers of red--
To cheer me through worldly strife.

Don't weep with compassion after I'm gone,
Such tears are unwet to the dead.
Weep, if you must, for yourself comes a dawn
To curtain your life with a dread.

Speak not from the heart, to comfort the still,
Too late you have lingered in doubt,
The dead ear will not hear nor feel a thrill—
For kind words that scatter about.

Mourn not that they who from life pass away
Must sleep in an unhappy grave.
Late is the pity you offer that day—
So pity the little you gave.

Don't strew me with roses after I'm dead.
When Death claims the light of my brow,
No flowers of life will cheer me: instead—
You may give me my roses now!

It was necessary for taxation purposes to decide on which side of the Canadian and Maine border a farm, which an old lady had just purchased, actually lay. Surveyors finally announced that the farm was just on the American side of the border.

The old lady sighed with relief.

"I am so glad to know that." she said. "I've heard that winters in Canada are terribly severe."

THINNING OUT WYOMING'S HERD OF ELK

The State Relief Commission has had placed in cold storage in Rock Springs twenty-one elk from the Jackson Hole district for use of the needy families in this territory. These animals were killed by members of the State Game and Fish Commission and hauled here by State Highway truck, which turned over in the snow while enroute. A severe snow storm was encountered in bringing to this point the fine specimens as note the snow on the animals and the snowplow.

Wyoming General Hospital

THIS institution looks after general hospital work at Rock Springs, is under the control of the State Board of Charities and Reform, and Miss Dean C. Shields, R. N., is its Supervisor. Men engaged in the coal mining industry, employes of Union Pacific Railroad, Sweetwater County and the community contiguous thereto are its principal clientele.

Many improvements have been added in the last few years, which have greatly aided in bringing its efficiency up to a high standard, as well as enabling it to accommodate more patients, until it is now looked upon as a Class "A" Hospital. The Nurses' dormitory has just been undergoing some repairs, etc., and today is quite modernized in keeping with other departments.

The payroll of the various Coal Companies is the mainstay of Rock Springs, and consequently the care of their employes and members of their families in hospitalization work devolves upon the efficient staff under the guidance of Miss Shields.

So far as the operation of the hospital is concerned, it has for several years past been practically self-supporting.

The main building contains the office of the Supervisor, wards and private rooms, three operating rooms, diet kitchen, store rooms, besides a modern, well-equipped kitchen.

A class of fifteen student nurses is constantly in training here, and the young girls, in addition to education along general hospital lines, are required to spend several months each at the State Insane Hospital, Evanston, the Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Basin, etc., in further pursuit of their studies.

Old Miners' Hospital during a fire in 1897.

Wyoming General Hospital as it looks today.

The large photo herewith represents the gutting of the building by fire on January 4, 1897, the smaller picture a front view of the Hospital of today, which, unfortunately, does not include within its scope the improvements added, all of which are located to the South of the main structure.

FOR YOUNG LADIES ONLY

There is a young man in this town who occasionally wipes the dishes for his wife. The other day he refused, saying it was "not a man's work." The wife got the Bible and read from II Kings 21:13: "And will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down." The young man is still doing the stunt.

Curious Epitaphs

THE Derbyshire (England) "Times", of January 16th last published the following epitaphs. They were collected by Mr. R. Holmes, Curator of the Spital Cemetery, who stated, in an address before the British Legion Men's section at Chesterfield, that in the olden days, the people were allowed to put various inscriptions on their gravestones and those quoted were several that had come to his notice. The clipping was handed to the Editor by one of our employes.

Within this grave do lie,
Back to back, my wife and I;
When the Last Trump the air dost fill
If she gets up I'll lie still.

*

Here lies the body of William
Smith, of London, who came here
and died, for the benefit of his health.

*

Erected to the memory of John McFarlane.
drowned in the waters of Leath.
By a few affectionate friends.

*

John Adams lies here, of the parish of Southwell,
A carrier, who carried his can to his mouth well;
He carried so much, and he carried so fast,
He could carry no more, so was carried at last;
For the liquor he drank being too much for one,
He could not carry off, so he's now carrion.

*

Here five feet deep lies on his back
A cobbler, starmonger and quack,
Who to the stars in pure good will
Does to his best look upwards still.

*

Here lies Capt. Henry Bloomfield,
accidentally shot by his orderly,
March 2nd. 1790.
"Well done, good and faithful servant."

*

Here lyes the bodies of George Young
and Isabel Guthrie, and all their posterity
for more than 50 years backwards.

*

The following was on the grave of a fat woman:

"All flesh is grass,"
The Scriptures they do say,
And grass when dead
Is turned to hay.

Now when the reapers her away do take,
My! What a whopping stack she'll make.

*

The Children of Israel wanted bread
And the Lord sent them manna;
Old Wallace Clark wanted a wife,
And the Devil sent him Anna.

Here lies the hope of a fond mother
and the blasted hopes of a disappointed
father.

*

Here lie two children,
By water confounded;
One died of dropsy,
T'other was drownded.

*

My sledge and hammer lie declined,
My bellows too have lost their wind,
My fires' extinct, my forge decayed,
And in the dust by vice is laid,
My coal is spent, my iron gone,
My nails is drove, my work is done.

*

The Lord saw good I was lopping off wood,
And down fell from the tree,
I met with a check and I broke my neck,
And so death lopped off me.

*

Beneath this store and not above it
Lie the remains of Annie Lovett;
Be pleased, dear reader, not to shove it,
Lest she should come again above it;
For, twixt you and I, no one does covet
To see again this Annie Lovett.

*

Here lies the body of Andrew Gear,
Whose mouth did stretch from ear to ear;
Stranger, step lightly o'er his head,
For if he gapes, by gosh you're dead.

*

Here lies Tom Hyde.
It's a pity he died;
We had rather
It had been his father.

*

The daily paper from which the above was clipped concludes the list by stating:

"Mr. Holmes was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Capt. J. Farnsworth and seconded by Mr. T. Wildman."

*

From the New York Times of July 31st. 1932, this letter was culled and, doubtless, the inscriptions mentioned by Mr. Crombie are genuine:

"BROWSING AMONG TOMBSTONES

"To the Editor of The New York Times:

"It was the custom not so many years ago in the rural sections of New England to bury the dead in a home burial plot. In some places a lone grave may be found in the corner of an orchard or pasture, usually with brown stone head and foot markers, without inscription. Occasionally one may be found lettered in resentment, as this one on a stone near Amherst, Mass.

WARREN GIBBS
died by arsenic poison March 23, 1860
AE. 36 yrs., 5 mos. 23 dys.
Think my friends when this you see
How my wife hath dealt by me.
She in some oysters did prepare
Some poison for my lot and share,
Then of the same I did partake
And nature yielded to 'tis told.
Before she my wife became
Mary Bellow was her name.
Erected by his brother
Wm. Gibbs."

*

Another extreme is shown on the tombstone of a young girl in the old burying ground overlooking Cape Cod Bay in Plymouth, Mass. It was lettered in 1804:

As young as beautiful; and soft as young;
And gay as soft! and innocent as gay!

*

A grave in an isolated field not far from an old house near Worcester, Mass., aroused my interest. I questioned an aged man, evidently a neighbor to the family of the deceased in the lone grave, but he was reluctant to say much about it. Finally after some months and not long before his death, he said to me, "Please forget that it was me that told you, but old man — — in that grave down in the corner of the lot, worked hard all his life, and he made one request before he died, and that was that he be buried within sight of his own house."

My curiosity was aroused when I asked, "Why in sight of his house?" The old man slowly cupped his hands to my ear and cautiously whispered, "He wanted to be in sight of his house; he had a frisky wife."

*

Many strange epitaphs have been engraved on stone and tablets of stone. There is one in Washington. N. H.. with an inscription to the leg of a man. but it does not say where his body was interred.

*

One interested in the human family will note that it has not changed much since the day of Adam. and browsing in some wayside burying ground one is enlightened or amused by the inscription written a previous century or two.

William B. Crombie,
Worcester, Mass., July 26, 1932."

*

From a more recent issue of the same paper was clipped the following item:

"FOUND ON A TOMBSTONE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reading of "Browsing Among Tombstones," by William E. Crombie, in a recent issue of THE TIMES, brought to mind an interesting experience which I had a few years ago.

In the old burial ground of St. Paul's Church at Alexandria, Va., I came across an old-fashioned stone which carried the following decidedly unusual epitaph:

To the Memory
of a
Female Stranger

whose mortal sufferings terminated on the fourth day of October, 1816—aged 25 years and 8 months. This stone is erected by her disconsolate husband in whose arms she breathed out her last sigh, and who, under God, did his utmost to sooth the dull, cold ear of death.

"How loved, how honored once, avails thee not—
To whom related or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee;
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be."

T. T. MAXEY.

New York, Sept. 12, 1932.

*

Then, there is the man who desired to write his own, as witness this one framed by the Rev. William George Roberts, 42nd Vicar of Horley, Derbyshire, England, who added that the epitaph shown below should appear on his tombstone, "if it is any comfort for any one to put one up after he is dead":

"A scholar of but average ability and a preacher of but medium prowess, he nevertheless obtained a hearing by speaking the truth. Though just as selfish as most men, like them he was often capable of doing a kindness when the opportunity came his way. Fairly good tempered on the whole, though a bit irritable at times, he enjoyed a happy family life, and was fond of convivial society."

*

These few cannot be vouched for, that is. as to their authenticity, but they remain fresh in the memory of the writer and to complete the collection they are here included:

*

From a kirkyard in Scotland:

"The world is a city full of streets,
And death's a market where everyone meets,
But if life were a thing money could buy,
The poor could not live and the rich never die."

*

"Beneath this stone. a lump of clay,
Lies Uncle Peter Dannels,
Who. early in the month of May,
Took off his winter flannels."

*

Then there was the man (heard this in St. Louis many years ago) who was a constant frequenter of the bar in the old Planters Hotel. He was always "broke" and would insist on "horning in" with those about to imbide a drink, announcing, "Gentlemen, this is on me." His name was not known, but when he passed on a number of the patrons

(Please turn to page 105)

Of Interest To Women

Rickets

RICKETS is a very common disease of infancy and early childhood, which means that it occurs during those years when the body grows most rapidly.

It is usually during the first months of life that rickets begins. At that time, unless it is severe, it is not likely to be recognized by the parents. It is usually later, when the weakness of muscles and deformity of the bones are noticeable, that parents realize there is something wrong.

Rickets is one of the deficiency diseases. It occurs because there is some essential lacking in the diet—Vitamin D, or the antirachitic vitamin. Sunshine has the same effect as Vitamin D, so we may say that rickets is the result of a lack of a certain food substance and sunshine.

The antirachitic vitamin is found in abundance in cod liver oil, and is also present in egg-yolk. All babies, whether they be fed naturally or artificially, should receive cod liver oil. Beginning towards the end of the first month with a few drops twice a day, the amount is quickly increased to 1 teaspoonful three or four times a day. During the summer, the dose may be reduced. It is better to continue with small doses than to stop giving the oil altogether. If its use is continued, the problem of starting again does not arise.

The reason why the dose can be decreased during the summer is because, in summer, the child can secure plenty of sunshine, which, as we stated, has the same effect upon his body as has the vitamin D in cod liver oil.

The cod liver oil which is used must be a brand which has been tested and found to contain the required vitamin.

The child who has rickets is usually irritable and restless. It will be noticed that his head perspires excessively, and that, when he is lying down, he has a tendency to roll his head from side to side on his pillow. The disease may be slight or severe, and depending on the severity, will be noticed the protruding abdomen, flabby muscles, enlargement of the joints, delay in teething and in walking.

If the condition is at all severe and is allowed to go untreated, the deformities of the bones will become permanent. This is particularly serious if the child is a girl, because it may cause deformity of the pelvis which will lead to trouble when the time comes for her to be a mother.

Obviously the right thing to do is to prevent rickets. This can be done if cod liver oil is given in sufficient amounts and the child gets plenty of direct sunshine. Every child should spend part of every day out of doors. The proper hours to do so and the question of clothing depend upon the season of the year and the age of the child. The baby who is born in winter should not be placed out of doors until he has been gradually accustomed to the outdoor air. The next best thing to prevention is early recognition and proper treatment. The food and sunshine which prevent rickets will also cure it. Rickets can be banished if we make use of the knowledge we have concerning it. The responsibility rests upon the parents.

On the same subject, we append a few lines from a recent government bulletin:

Cod liver oil is rated not a luxury but an indispensable food for young children, which not only will prevent rickets but also will protect the child in other important aspects.

It should be included in the diet of all children under 2. To provide three to four teaspoonfuls a day will cost 15 to 25 cents a week, federal child experts estimate.

St. Patrick's Day

Since green is the predominating color on St. Patrick's day, it can be used very effectively in food combinations and in the decorations for a party given on March 17.

If you do not wish to go to the expense of buying novelties such as tiny clay pipes, harps, shamrocks, etc., you can devise a number of favors and decorations at very little cost.

Cut shamrocks from large geranium leaves, "dress up" Irish potatoes with bows of green ribbon, make tiny hats from green crepe paper and fashion small shillelahs from twigs.

"Green" carnations are always available at florists for table decorations. A clever centerpiece, however, is a miniature Irish cottage and yard, easily made. Make the cottage of pasteboard, thatch the roof with straw, scatter a few toy pigs, a goose or two, a dog, and if possible an Irish doll in the yard. Surround the whole with sprays of asparagus fern to resemble the wall or fence.

Were you in some localities you might fill the yard with real live green baby chicks. Yes, indeed, you can get 'em green, red, blue, lavendar or what have you. Real live chicks, colored every hue of the rainbow, were sold as Easter novelties on the Pacific Coast last year! Personally I prefer my carnations and chickens au natural.

In the menu many touches of green can be had by the use of parsley, spinach, lettuce, a lime jello

salad, preserved apples dipped in vegetable coloring, celery tops, or cabbage.

If you are planning a buffet supper for St. Patrick's evening you might serve your salad in huge scooped out cabbages.

Any touch of green which you may use will prove most inviting at this pre-spring time of year.

Notes About Women

Montgomery County, New York, has a woman sheriff. Mrs. John B. Wires of Amsterdam has this distinction.

Distinction of being California's youngest grandmother is claimed by Mrs. Richard Scott, aged 30, of Los Angeles.

A total of 131 women legislators were serving in 33 states of the union in 1932, as compared with 146 in 39 states in 1931, and 149 in 38 states in 1929.

Of the 13,808 persons who were admitted to American citizenship in New York City in 1932, between 35 and 40 per cent were women.

A course in marriage has been inaugurated for coeds at Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., as an aid in cutting down the divorce rate of that state.

Telephone operators in London, England, are marrying at the rate of fifty each month. The "hello" girls are said to rank high in graciousness, good temper, brains and efficiency.

According to an opinion of Dr. Bruno Oetteking, professor of anthropology, Columbia University, women will develop hairy chests, arms and legs like their husbands and fathers if they continue to bob their hair.

Hints for Busy Housewives

Just the Thing

The soap shaker is an excellent article to use when tinting clothes with a soap dye. Just put the soap in the shaker and shake in the warm water until the correct shade is obtained. It also keeps the hands free of the dye.

To remove water stains from glasses or vases, rub with vinegar applied on a cloth and wash well in hot water and soap suds.

To remove tea, coffee or cocoa stains from china wash with soda applied on a damp cloth.

Make the pot holders round so that there will be no trouble with the corners catching on fire in the stove blaze.

Place a piece of camphor gum in the drawer or box used for storing silver, and this will aid in preventing tarnishing.

To aid black silk hose in retaining their color rinse them in one quart of cold water to which two tablespoons of vinegar has been added.

A Child's Work Table

One mother has taken a discarded card table and covered it with plain black oil cloth. She keeps this in the playroom and what fun the children have when they want to play games, paint, cut out paper dolls, etc. The oil cloth will wipe off easily and if scratched, it is not serious, as it may be replaced very cheaply.

Easily Replaced

If the decorative cork of the vacuum bottle should become broken or hardened, a large plain cork will answer the purpose, providing it fits well.

Better Brass

A soft paste of whiting and ammonia will clean brass nicely, and, if followed with a "rub down" of olive oil, it will keep bright for a long time.

Yellow Slickers

Frequently these slickers become unsightly and yet are far from worn out. The soil may be removed by washing in lukewarm suds, using a brush on the bad spots. Rinse in the same temperature water and hang on a hanger to drip dry. When thoroughly dry apply a thin coat of shellac.

For the Brides

Most of the older housewives have had one good experience with congealed grease and learned their lesson. Never pour hot grease down the drain pipe of the sink. As soon as it strikes the cold pipe it will congeal and stop it up. This is particularly true of lamb fat, which will congeal into a hard, immovable mass.

A Real Food

Pure ice cream is a wholesome food and need not always be regarded as a luxury. Serve it frequently for dessert for dinner. It will always please the family and save the housewife making a dessert, solving the problem of dessert on mother's day out.

When hearth or floor tiles do not look clean and bright after ordinary washing, try treating them in this way: Dissolve two pieces of lump sugar in the juice of a lemon. Dip a soft cloth into this and rub the tiles all over. Dirt and stains will disappear and the tiles will dry with a shine that will last a long time.

Black leather handbags can be cleaned by rubbing with a clean cloth and afterwards with another cloth dipped in a mixture of one teaspoonful of sweet oil and two teaspoonfuls of milk. When

dry the bag should be polished with another rag, using a white shoe-cream or furniture polish.

When baking a milk pudding, place a dish in a tin of water in the oven. This prevents the pudding from burning or boiling over.

Furniture that has lost its polish through neglect may be restored by rubbing with linseed oil or paraffin, or by washing with equal parts of vinegar and warm water. Wipe with a damp cloth and dry, and polish off with a good furniture polish or cream. Give a final rubbing with a piece of chamois leather.

CLEANING GLOVES

White Kid—Pull the gloves on to hands, and rub firmly with a piece of flannel damped with a soapy solution to which a little milk has been added. Care should be taken to wet the gloves as little as possible. Afterwards place in the open air to dry.

Black Kid—Apply a mixture of equal parts best blacking and olive oil, paying particular attention to the parts between the fingers.

Brown Kid—Place the gloves on a folded towel. then apply with a piece of flannel a little fresh milk in which a generous amount of best yellow soap has been dissolved. When quite clean pull the gloves out gently and place in the open air to dry.

Chamois Leather—Wash in a warm soapy solution in which a little olive oil has been dissolved. The oil keeps the gloves soft and pliable.

A MOP TEST

When buying a new dry mop, shake it and see if the strings show individually and do not mat together. A good quality mop will have strings that practically stand alone.

SPLIT SEAMS

When the seams of a knit underwear garment come apart, bring the sides together with a buttonhole stitch, using a heavy thread. The result is a seam neat and as comfortable as the original.

A GOOD SHINE

After cleaning the bathtub well with ordinary cleanser, take a clean cloth and dampen it with kerosene and wipe over the enamel, rinsing afterward with clear water. Your tub will literally beam at you.

A LITTLE PRESSING NOW AND THEN

Never allow clothes to become so out of press that the first creases are gone. They will never looked new again, even after pressing. When the garment looks mussy in the hand, it is time for a pressing, as it will look twice as badly when worn.

New England Mother

Since waste, to her, was most abhorrent,
She poured her strength into a torrent
Of household thrift, nor did she shirk
A single task of all her work.
Soap she made from bacon drippings.
Quilts she pieced from rag-bag snippings.
She ground the dried-up parts of bread
For pudding; sheets upon her bed
Were laid the wrong end up, with care
(Except when "company" was there),
To save the hemstitched tops from wear.

Shirts and drawers from flour sacks
Were worn upon her children's backs,
Paraffin from jellies clear
Was saved and used year after year.
Papers, magazines and string,
Bottles, boxes, everything
That could be used again, she kept.
And once, when all the others slept,
She rose, because the moon was bright
And put her pantry shelves aright.
She could not bear to waste that light!

—RUTH SEYMOUR VESELY.

Curious Epitaphs

(Continued from page 102)

of the place gave him a decent burial, and had erected over his grave a stone with

"This is on me."

*

In a town cemetery in South Dakota this epitaph appears on a marble slab:

Here lies the remains of
John Smith
Attorney
He did his damndest."

Some wag, to complete the inscription, added, "Angels could do no more."

*

Another one is recalled. A fond husband had placed over the last resting place of his wife a monument, chiseling the letters in person:

Sacred to the memory of
Eliza Jane Carstorson
"Lord, she was thin."

The last word, "thine" crowded the edge of the stone so closely that there was no room to add the letter "E".

*

Here lies Ann Mann, she lived an
Old Maid, and died an old Mann.

"Say, can you loan me $10.00? It really pains me to borrow, but—"

"Sorry, my friend, but in that case I'm afraid you never could stand the agony of paying back, never!"

Our Young Women

Latest Spring Fashions

OFFICIALLY, Spring is scheduled to make its appearance on March 21. True, the winds of March will still be a-blowing, but like the end (?) of the long-drawn-out depression, it is just around the corner, if one has in mind the fashions, styles, creations, in clothes, etc.

From a recent Paris style journal, we are enabled to give a resume of what will be classed as *au fait* for that season:

Capes—long or short—cape coats, cape jackets, those with sleeves for day wear, capelets for evening, capes for sport, capes for the street—most any cape will be in line.

Tailor-made suits with short jackets, single breasted preferably, sleeves modified, rather tending to fullness, collarless necklings and belts.

For the young girl, swagger coats in English tweeds, short in length, raglan sleeves or dropped shoulder lines, will be the vogue.

Scarfs, Ascot effect, to accompany tailored suits, to be of same material.

Checks, big and little, for suits, capes, and coats; straight or mixed with solid colors. The jackets to be plain, the skirt checked, or vice versa.

Prints will be in heavy demand, especially those with small dot checks, cross-stitch, or avion designs prominent in simple crepes. Silk ginghams for evening wear will also be stressed.

Huge plaids, wavy stripes or conventional flowers are liked for dressy chiffons.

One of the smart seasonal things will be the white pique dress with a dark corduroy coat, the former material being so easy to launder and holding up well under that stress, will prove a joy to the wearer.

Now as to hats, berets or what have you, all-over embroidered hats and Chantilly lace veils indicate that more decorative styles will point the way for Spring styles. Brimmed straws, it seems, are to out-distance the turbans. Higher crowns are to be featured, too, settling lower on the back of the head.

Girl Scout Notes

There's a little secret between you and me.
The Junior Girl Scouts are having a Tea,
On Saturday twenty-eighth, at two-thirty P. M.
Will you please come and enjoy it with them?
The tea and the program at Community Hall
Just costs you ten cents—that's all.

SO READ the invitation to the Tea given by the Junior Girl Scouts of Nyoda Troop One, at the Community Hall on Saturday afternoon, January 28.

The girls gave a demonstration of Girl Scouting to their guests. Stella Bean, of the Senior troop, and Elsie Vehar gave piano selections.

The tea table was decorated with green tapers and red roses. (Mrs. Salmon of the Floral Shop made possible the roses.) Alice James and Lillian Remitz presided at the table, Alice pouring coffee and Lillian pouring tea.

Because Nyoda Troop Number One was too large, the troop has been divided into two sections, the senior and junior. When the girls reregister in March they will be two distinct troops, the younger girls receiving a new number and selecting a new troop name.

The Junior girls are going to call themselves the "Young Wyoming troop", "Y W" for short. Their color is green. They have an enrollment of 20 girls. Elizabeth Chokie is leader of the "Whip-poor-will" patrol, Lillian Remitz of the "Road-Runner" patrol, and Alice James of the "Ridge" patrol. Dena Shiamanna is troop secretary and Blanche Armstrong is the treasurer.

Emblems of Spring

When in the woods the small white trillium-flower
After long seasons of the snow and rain
Gleams in the dead moss, and a sudden hour
Of light is in the storm-clouds, and again
Birds make their nests under the southern eaves,
And sun and hail are alternate in the sky,
And the apple tree with blossoms hides its leaves,
And night is tremulous with the marsh-frog's cry—
Then, by these signs, men know another Spring
Has come upon the land, and are content.
Winter is now a gone, forgotten thing
As earth awakens to new merriment.
Earth has no memory: the glad birds sing
The song of last year's birds, who came and went.

—ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE *in Harpers.*

A $120,000 Bible

An idea of the amazing amount of money represented by literary and art treasures brought to America during the recent years may be suggested by the price of $120,000 paid by an American collector for a Gutenberg Bible, printed at Mainz, Germany, on the world's first printing press.

This is said to be the highest price ever paid for a single book, but within a few more years it may bring a great deal more. A similar Bible sold for only $2,500 about 80 years ago.

When J. P. Morgan, the elder, died in 1913, his art treasures were valued at close to $100,000,000. His manuscripts included the originals of nine novels by Sir Walter Scott, Dickens' "The Christmas Carol," Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" and many works by Keats, Poe, Whittier, Longfellow and others. A single purchase of 700 books by Mr. Morgan in 1902 cost him a million and a quarter dollars.

The late Henry Huntington left a collection for which he had paid about twenty millions. The finest collection of Shakespeare's works in existence is in the Folger library in Brooklyn.

Europeans have long deplored the acquisitions of their library and art treasures by Americans. but so long as they are highly prized by our wealthy men, they will continue to come to our shores.

Boy Scout Activities

ON THE evening of January 28, at the L. D. S. Church, Rock Springs, a Boy Scout Court of Honor was held, directed by Scoutmaster Charles Jones. Episcopal Church Troop No. 167. After the routine matters had been taken care of, an instructive talk was given by Rev. Herald C. Swezy. Rector of the Episcopal Church, urging the boys to strive to build up a good character, that being the most valuable asset a person can possess, and one of the cardinal attributes of Scouting was to endeavor to instil in its boys clean living, clean thinking, being helpful to others, etc.

A fine program was rendered, with vocal numbers by Mrs. James Buston and Wm. Samuels, saxophone solo by Keith Boyce, bagpipe selections by W. H. Wallace and son (Winton), piano solo by Warren Matson, tap dance by Hilda Samuels, sword dance by Charles Jones, winding up with a flag drill by Troop No. 167, Boy Scouts.

Troop No. 167 was the top-notcher in points gained, with 213, followed by Troop No. 170, with 71, Troop No. 169 with 33, Troop No. 172 with 28, Congregational Church Boys with 15, etc.

An interesting feature was the awarding of badges by Scoutmaster J. I. Williams, as below:

TENDERFOOT: Keith Boyce.

SECOND CLASS: Billy Edwards, Joe Stetich, Albert Hesketh and Jack Hesketh.

GOLD PALM: Richard S. Mills, of Troop No. 172.

MERIT BADGES: Francis Trijello, Troop No. 167, bookbinding; William Kish, Troop No. 167, art; Jack Parr, Troop No. 167, art and personal health; Don McIntosh, Troop No. 167, personal health; Peter Samuels, art and personal health; Jack Hickman, art and personal health; John Andrews, personal health; Nat Stuart, personal health; Harry Edwards, art and personal health; Jack Edwards, art and personal health; William McMillan, Troop No. 170, wood working.

The next Court of Honor will be held under the auspices of the Congregational Troop at 8:15 p. m., on Saturday evening, February 25. Scoutmasters Strannigan and McLeod will have charge of the program.

The Board of Review will be held at the Congregational Church at 3:30 p. m., Saturday, February 18.

Boy Scouts Going Ahead Despite Depression

Registrations for membership in December, 1932, broke all records in the history of the organization and it is felt that the membership of 1932 will exceed that of the preceding year. New Scouts increased 32% over December of 1931, and new Troops went ahead of 1931 to the tune of 10.6%. This is a showing to be proud of when the present day conditions are considered. Another matter to rejoice over is that the year was closed without a deficit.

TRUTHFUL

Even liars are sometimes truthful.

"I've had a hard day," said the tired business man aboard the evening train for home. "One of my office boys asked the afternoon off to attend his aunt's funeral. So, being onto his scheme, as I thought, I said I'd go along, too."

His friend chuckled. "Great idea! Was it a good game?"

"That's where I lost out," sadly admitted the man of business. "It was his aunt's funeral."

SALUTORY

A general and a colonel were walking down the street. They met privates and each time the colonel would salute, he would mutter, "The same to you." The general's curiosity finally got the better of him and he asked: "Why do you always say that?" The colonel answered, "I was a private once, and I know what they are thinking."

PERSEVERANCE

The teacher was trying to give her pupils an illustration of the word "perseverance."

"What is it," she asked, "that carries a man along rough roads and smooth roads, up hills and down hills, through jungles and swamps and raging torrents?"

There was a silence, and then Tommy, whose father was a motor dealer, spoke up.

"Please, miss," he said, "there ain't no such car."

Our Little Folks

Some Coin Tricks

Coins afford the amateur magician the means of performing many mystifying tricks. Here is one in the nature of "mind-reading."

The conjurer says to one of the friends: "Secretly note the date on some coin in your pocket and I'll tell you the year it was minted if you follow my directions correctly."

Then the magician instructs his friend to multiply the third figure of the date by five; add seven; double the resulting number and to that add the last figure of the date.

Next the conjurer asks for the final result and when he hears the number he announces the date of the coin.

The following is an example of the simple mathematical process involved:

Suppose the selected coin bears the date of the current year, 1933. The third figure (3) is multiplied by 5, which gives 15. Seven added to this makes 22. This is doubled, making 44, to which add 3, the last figure in the date, is added, giving a total of 47.

When the final number 47 is announced to the magician, he subtracts 14 from it, which leaves 33, the last two figures of the date on the coin. Accordingly, he announces that it was minted in 1933.

* * *

Another trick, which consists of making a coin whirl, is a good test to see how steady the nerves are.

The conjurer places a coin on the table. Then, holding a pin in each hand, he touches the points against the edge of the coin and lifts it up.

Now keeping the pins pressed firmly and steadily up against the opposite sides of the coin, the conjurer gently blows upon it. If he does this very carefully the coin will spin round and round.

My Mother

Oft times at eve, when my labors are through.
In memory I go to the old home and you.
Once more I'm a lad in my little white bed,
The lights are out and my prayers are all said.
The vision I see fills my soul with delight,
As I dream of the time when you kissed me good night.
As soft as the fall of the mild summer's rain,
In the whispering blades of the ripening grain,
As sweet as the scent of the full blooming rose,
Or the breeze from the fields where the red clover grows,
One touch of your lips set the whole world right,
Mother of mine, when you kissed me good night.

Why the United States is Called "Uncle Sam"

This term is used in reference to America exactly in the same way as "John Bull" is applied to England. It arose at the time of the last war between England and America. At Troy, New York, on the Hudson, a commissariat contractor named Elbert Anderson, of New York, had a store yard. A government inspector named Samuel Wilson, who was always called "Uncle Sam," superintended the examintion of the provisions, and when they were passed, each cask or package was marked "EA-US," the initials of the contractor and of the United States. The man whose duty it was to mark the casks, who was a facetious fellow, being asked what the letters meant, replied that they stood for Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam. The joke soon became known, and was heartily entered into by Uncle Sam himself. It soon got into print, and long before the war was over was known throughout the United States. Mr. Wilson, the original "Uncle Sam," died at Troy, in 1854, aged 84 years.

Children's Entertainment Cancelled

Due to the protracted illness of Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J., in a Spokane hospital, it was necessary to cancel the children's entertainment scheduled for Saturday afternoon, February 18, at the Old Timers' Building.

All for You

By HENRY TURNER BAILEY.

A fairy allows me three wishes.
Three wishes for a friend;;
Now, honest and true, that must be you.
So three to you I send.

I wish you a body so healthy,
That living is pure delight;
Your work every day like happy play;
Your sleep like a child's at night.

I wish you a mind so responsive
That nothing escapes your ken;
The Creator's plan, nor the notes of Pan,
Nor the good in your fellow-men.

I wish you a heart prone to loving,
That all may be dear to you;
Your friends indeed, all those you need.
And those who need you, too.

I've wished you my three best wishes,
But the three are really one;
God grant you wealth—just perfect health,
Until our day is done.

Little Eddie: "What time does the next train come in?"

Old Station Agent: "I've told you five times that it arrives at 4:44."

Little Eddie: "I know it, but I like to see your whiskers wobble when you say '4:44'."

Teacher: "Who is the smartest man who ever lived?"

Pupil: "Thomas A. Edison. He invented the phonograph and the radio so people would stay up all night and use his electric light bulbs."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vehar entertained several friends at a party at their home on Pilot Butte Avenue Saturday evening, January 28.

Mrs. William Welsh, Jr., recently underwent a major operation at the State Hospital here. She is now rapidly recovering.

Raino Matson of the Winton Material Department has been transferred to the Rock Springs Mine Office and has moved his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. James V. Macdonald have gone to Long Beach, California, where they will spend the next two months.

Mrs. Dwight J. Jones fell at her home and broke a bone in her right foot.

Mrs. Elijah Daniels is visiting with relatives in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. George Parr entertained several young people in honor of her son, Lawrence Gordon's, nineteenth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hicks, of Superior, visited at the McMahon home on Sunday, February 5.

Mrs. Joseph Norris, of Hanna, visited friends here on Sunday, January 29.

John Freeman has returned from Cheyenne where he transacted business for the U. M. W. of A.

Mrs. Ernest Anselmi entertained several little folks at a birthday party in honor of her son's, Ernest Jr., third birthday.

Reliance

Mrs. G. D. Baxter has been quite ill at her home, but is now able to be up again.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sellers and Mrs. Jane Robertson and daughter, Dorothy, visited with relatives in Superior recently.

Several of the local babies have been quite ill with colds, those who were sick are: Elva Lee Sterling, Helene Sellers, baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Welsh, baby son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rafferty, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley, and baby son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mitchelson.

Miss Margaret Kelley has received notice that she may enter the Rock Springs Hospital for training March 1. Her many friends wish her success.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Masse and Mr. and Mrs. R. Boggio of Sweetwater, visited at the James Sterling home recently.

Mrs. H. M. Kelley has been confined to her bed with rheumatism.

Edna Mattonen returned to Omaha to continue her nurse's training, after having been called home by the death of her father.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Fox and daughter, Lena, visited at the John Meek's home recently.

Superior

Julius Zanella arrived home recently from Lava Hot Springs, where he has been a patient for some time. He is greatly improved in health.

On Friday evening, January 20, Mr. P. A. Young's band gave a free concert, lunch and dance in the Opera House. Everyone present reports a wonderful time.

On Thursday afternoon, January 12, Mrs. George L. Girard entertained a number of invited guests at a bridge luncheon at her home on B Hill. Prizes were won by Mrs. Amelia Pecolar and Mrs. Ben Caine.

Mrs. Joe Mettam entertained her bridge club at her home on B Hill, Saturday afternoon, January 14. A delicious lunch was served and awards went to Mr. Fred Robinson, first; Mrs. A. Davis, second; Mrs. C. G. Scott, consolation and Mrs. A. Leslie, guest.

The B Hill Sewing Club met in regular session Tuesday afternoon, January 17, at the home of Mrs. Arkle.

Mr. Frank Novak and Miss Mary Leesco were married in Manila, Utah, on January 5, 1933. Mr. Novak is well known here, where he has resided for many years. He is employed in C Mine. Mrs. Novak came to Superior from Cumberland about two years ago. Their many friends wish them a happy and prosperous married life.

Miss Ethel Lee, of Rawlins, was a guest of Grandma Conzatti during the month.

Mrs. B. F. Zaring entertained a few guests at her home, Friday evening, January 20. A delicious lunch was served and at bridge high score was made by Miss Betty Moore.

Jerry Gacnik has just returned from the Wyoming General Hospital where he underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Percy Laverty, of Salt Lake City, has been a house guest of her sister, Mrs. Stanley Lischer.

Naomi Hartwig was brought home from the Wyoming General Hospital on Friday, January 27, where she underwent a major operation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Yedinak have the sympathy of their friends in the death of their infant son. The baby was born on Thursday morning, January 26, and passed away the following Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Ferrell entertained her bridge club at her home on Friday, January 27. Refreshments were served and awards went to Mrs. Pat O'Connell, Mrs. Wylam, Mrs. Leslie and guest, Mrs. Conzatti.

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Winton

A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Mrs. Fred Clark at the Community House February 16, 1933. The evening was spent playing cards, after which a dainty lunch was served. Mrs. Gerald Neal won first prize. Mrs. Clark received many beautiful as well as useful gifts.

Mrs. Roy McDonald has been seriously ill at the hospital in Rock Springs. She is improving rapidly at this writing.

The card party given by the Junior Class of the Reliance High School was a success. The proceeds are to be used for class activities.

Little Jacqueline Krueger entertained several of her friends at a Valentine party during the month. "A good time was had by all."

Mrs. Wilkie Henry was operated on for appendicitis early this month. She has returned home from the hospital and is doing very well.

Mrs. J. A. Williams entertained the Afternoon Club, Wednesday, February 15, 1933. Dinner was served at one o'clock and several games of five hundred were played. Mrs. Sena Sprowell was awarded first prize.

Little Evan Reese, Jr., who has been seriously ill in a hospital with pneumonia, has sufficiently recovered to return home and is improving very rapidly.

Mrs. Richard Gibbs spent a week in Salt Lake City visiting with relatives.

Several Winton couples attended the Senior Hop held at the Gymnasium building at Reliance this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Gardner and family spent a week end in Superior visiting with relatives.

Little Norma Stokich is confined to her home with scarlet fever.

Hanna

Mrs. George Penman entertained at a one o'clock luncheon on January 19th in honor of her mother, Mrs. Anna Tate, who is 80 years old.

William Clegg, Jr., coach, and his basketball team of Aberdeen High School, Aberdeen, Idaho, motored to Hanna and played with the Hanna High School team on February 1. The score was 42 to 10 in favor of Hanna. William Clegg is a graduate of the Hanna High School.

Mr. and Mrs. William Clegg, Sr., entertained their son, William Clegg, Jr., and his basketball boys at dinner on February 1.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Clark in the loss of their five-year-old son, Leslie, who passed away after an appendicitis operation.

The Community Council held a dance followed by refreshments at the Community Hall on January 28th, at which time the Community quilt was raffled off. It was won by Mr. T. Takeda, a Japanese miner of No. 2 Mine.

Mrs. Rachel Smith is very ill at the Ivinson Hospital at Laramie, where she underwent a major operation on January 21.

Mrs. O. C. Buehler had as her guests for a few days, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Taylor and son, of Cheyenne, and Mrs. Mylroie of Laramie.

Mrs. James Campbell, Burr Bailey, and Alex Clark were patients at the Hanna Hospital having undergone appendicitis operations. All are getting along nicely.

Mrs. Eliza While entertained at a birthday party at the Community Hall in honor of her daughter Dolly. Games and dancing were enjoyed by about forty guests. Dainty refreshments were served.

New arrivals in our community are a baby girl at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George McAtee, a baby boy at the Sam Harison home and a baby boy at the E. R. Henningsen home.

A children's party was given at the Community Hall by the Knights of Pythias lodge assisted by the Pythian Sisters for all children of Knights and Pythian Sisters on February 10. Children up to the age of 10 years were entertained by games and refreshments in the afternoon, and in the evening the older children enjoyed games and dancing, followed by refreshments.

The Office Broom

Harriet Outsen, for many years Clerk and Stenographer in the office of Manager of Stores, recently asked to be relieved of her duties as she contemplates matrimony. Sure enough, on February 1, at Salt Lake City, a young man, by name Harvey Robertson, walked down the aisle with her and upon confronting the minister and answering a few questions asked by him, said "Yes, I do." The ceremony over, the week-end spent in Zion, the young couple returned to Rock Springs and are nicely ensconsed in the Larson Apartments, and the latch-string is out to all friends. Mr. Robertson is an Operator at the Department of Commerce Radio Station, Rock Springs, and his line of chatter concerning his journeys into interior China and other lands has thrilled the writer upon several occasions.

Some new faces are now occupying official seats in the General Offices: F. A. Hunter, Purchasing Agent; J. D. Foster, Assistant Treasurer, and Kenneth Darling, Superintendent, Green River Water Works Company.

Miss Vieno Singo has been transferred to the Purchas-

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ing Department, succeeding Vestor Matson, whose death occurred January 26.

How to live to be 100 years old: Eat very little pork; bathe at least three times a week; be careful of extra cold showers, don't fail to exercise, especially front bending; don't stay up late at night; don't use tobacco in any form; and above all, keep away from women. You may not live to be 100 years old, but it will seem that long.

M. E. Kelly, Engineering Department, has moved his family to Winton, having accepted a position in the pumping plant there.

IF THEY HAD PLAYED GOLF

What notables might have said for publication:
Caesar: "I shot, I sliced, I bunkered."
John Paul Jones: "I have not yet begun to putt."
Perry: "We have found the balls, and they are ours."
Jackson: "Don't shoot until they're on the green."
Sherman: "Golf is hell."

B. C. Forbes tells the following interesting story on the late Thomas A. Edison anent the latter's relaxing his labors and devoting some part of his life to recreation and amusement:

"I already have a schedule worked out. From now until I am seventy-five years of age, I expect to keep more or less busy with my regular work, not, however, working as many hours or as hard as I have in the past. At seventy-five I expect to wear loud waistcoats with fancy buttons, also gaiter tops; at eighty I expect to learn how to play bridge whist and talk foolishly to the ladies. At eighty-five I expect to wear a full-dress suit every evening at dinner, and at ninety—well, I never plan more than thirty years ahead."

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